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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST
Barometer 29.80

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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August 22, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 77 2 p.m. 79
Humidity 88 85

August 22, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 88
Humidity 91 70

7437 日四廿月七

TUESDAY, AUGUST 22 1916.

二拜禮 號二十月八年亥癸 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM

TELEGRAMS. CONDENSED.

GERMANY HAS NOT OFFICIALLY SUGGESTED PEACE TERMS.
MR. ASQUITH SAYS BRITAIN HAS NOT INFLUENCED ENTENTE ON PEACE.
A POWERFUL GERMAN ATTACK ON FLEURY WAS REPULSED WITH LOSS.
THE FRENCH HAVE TAKEN SIX FIELD-GUNS IN A CAPTURED WOOD.
THE RUSSIANS ON THE STOKHOD TOOK 1,350 PRISONERS IN TWO DAYS.
GENERAL VAN DEVENTER HAS OCCUPIED KIDETE, IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA.
MR. GEORGE JAMIESON IS GOVERNOR OF SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES.
LIEUT. O. T. BOYD IS AWARDED THE MILITARY CROSS.
THE SINKING OF THE BRITISH STEAMER SWEDISH PRINCE IS ANNOUNCED.
WHOLE OF THE JAMAICA BANANA CROP WAS DESTROYED BY A HURRICANE.
THERE IS A MARKED DECLINE IN CASUALTIES ARRIVING FROM FRANCE.
THE DEATH IS ANNOUNCED OF MAJOR GENERAL SIR FREDERICK BENSON.
THE MESOPOTAMIA COMMISSION HAS HELD A FORMAL SITTING.
"TEMPS" ESTIMATES THE ENEMY TROOPS ON SOMME FRONT AT 1,500,000.
GENERAL VON MACKENSEN IS SAID TO BE IN COMMAND ON SOMME FRONT.
AN EXPLOSION HAS OCCURRED IN A YORKSHIRE MUNITION FACTORY.
SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE IS FEARED IN MUNITION FACTORY EXPLOSION.
THE BRITISH SUCCEEDED IN REPULSING HOSTILE ATTACKS ON HIGHWOOD.
BRITISH HAD TO WITHDRAW COVERING PATROLS AT HIGHWOOD.
RUSSIANS CAPTURED JABLONITZA, SOUTH-EAST OF JABLONITZA PASS.

[All telegrams appearing in large type are the latest having been received during the course of the day. Those in small type have come through over-night.]

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

Fewer British Casualties.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

August 21, 1.40 p.m.
It is noteworthy that the casualties arriving in England from France are not a quarter what they were at the opening of the British offensive.

Enemy's Huge Army.

August 21, 2.05 p.m.
According to Reuter's Paris correspondent, the Temps states that the enemy has a million and a half men on the Somme front, and that General von Mackensen is in command.

Powerful German Attack Repulsed.

August 21, 3.45 p.m.
A Paris communique says:—A powerful German attack on Fleury was repulsed with serious losses. The attack was accompanied by liquid fire and was checked by our curtain of fire and rifle fire.
There was violent artillery firing on the Somme.
We took six field guns in the wood which we carried yesterday between Maurepas and Guillemont.
Operations are proceeding on the entire front of the eastern army.

British Patrols Withdraw.

August 21, 5.00 p.m.
General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—Hostile attacks on Highwood were repulsed, and north-west of Highwood some British patrols withdrew. The enemy was unable to make any progress.

Three Enemy Bombing Attacks.

August 21, 5.40 p.m.
General Sir Douglas Haig reports as follows:—After a heavy bombardment, three bombing attacks were made on Highwood, but all were easily repulsed.
We withdrew some of our covering patrols before strong enemy detachments, but the latter were unable to progress when they came under our fire to the west of the wood.

GERMANY AND PEACE.

August 21, 5.00 p.m.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Byles drew attention to statements by Herr von Zimmermann, German Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, that Germany had often declared her readiness to negotiate for peace, but that Britain had prevented the Entente from responding.

Mr. Asquith replied that Germany had not yet shown any disposition to agree to peace except on terms which were intolerable or humiliating to some of the Allies.—(Cheers). The suggestion that Britain was influencing the Entente was quite untrue. Mr. Asquith added that no peace terms had been suggested officially.

A GALLANT AIRMAN.

August 21, 1.40 p.m.
The Gazette announces that the Military Cross has been awarded to Lieutenant O. T. Boyd for conspicuous gallantry during a bombing raid. In unfavourable weather he descended below 1,000 feet and bombed a train armed with machine-gun, despite heavy anti-aircraft fire.

TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN DRIVE.

Thirteen Hundred More Prisoners.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

August 21, 4.40 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, an official message states:—We are advancing in the region of the Sukhod, where, on August 18 and 19, we made 1,350 prisoners and captured eighteen machine-guns and other war material.

Capture of Jablonitza.

August 21, 5.50 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the following official announcement has been made:—We captured Jablonitza 25 miles south east of the Jablonitza Pass.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

August 21, 1.40 p.m.
The British steamer Swedish Prince has been sunk.

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

Occupation of Kidete.

August 21, 3.55 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at General van Deventer's Headquarters wires:—We have occupied Kidete, near Kilossa, after a determined stand.

The Move Towards Dar-es-Salaam.

August 21, 9.50 p.m.
General Smuts reports officially as follows:—We are moving towards Dar-es-Salaam supported by naval operations along the coast. An engagement began at night-fall on the 18th inst. against strong enemy forces holding the crossings of the river to Ngororo, and fighting continued till the evening of the 17th, when the enemy retreated.
General Van Deventer inflicted heavy losses on the enemy near Kidete.

MESOPOTAMIA COMMISSION MEETS.

August 21, 2.05 p.m.
The Mesopotamia Commission held a formal sitting in the House of Lords to-day.

EXPLOSION IN YORKSHIRE MUNITION FACTORY.

Feared Heavy Loss of Life.

August 21, 9.10 p.m.
It is officially announced that an explosion has occurred in a munition factory in Yorkshire.
It is believed that there is serious loss of life, but no details are available yet.

EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVE TROOPS.

August 21, 10.40 p.m.
In the House of Commons, replying to Lieut.-Commander J. C. Wedgwood, (Liberal M. P. for Newcastle-under-Lyme) Mr. Lloyd George expressed his willingness to convey privately the results of the communications with the military authorities in Africa on the subject of the employment of native troops for garrison purposes in Egypt and at Aden, and for active service in Mesopotamia.

TRIBUTES TO INDIA'S NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

August 21, 1.40 p.m.
The Times remarks, in connection with the appointment of General Sir H. T. Munro as Commander-in-Chief in India, that General Munro has won great distinction in the present war, and that his sound and soldierly qualities have placed him among the foremost of our Generals. "Perhaps," says the journal, "he can ill be spared from the Front, but there are strong reasons why the Imperial Government should send to India at this juncture the ablest man at their disposal. General Munro deservedly enjoys the full confidence of the Imperial Government, and we believe that this appointment will give great satisfaction in India."

The Daily Chronicle states that as General Sir Beauchamp Duff was not returning to India, it was open to the Imperial Government to nominate a *locum tenens*, but they had decided instead to appoint as his successor General Munro, a soldier of great distinction, who had won new laurels in this war, in France and the Eastern Mediterranean, and who was responsible for the successful withdrawal from Gallipoli—a most difficult operation, performed with the utmost skill and judgment.

THE LIFE OF PARLIAMENT.

August 21, 10.40 p.m.
In the House of Lords the Parliament Bill has passed its second reading.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on Page 8 or on Extra.]

TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE MESOPOTAMIAN-ENQUIRY.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

August 20, 10.50 p.m.
It is officially stated that General Sir Beauchamp Duff, Commander-in-Chief in India, has been recalled to give evidence before the Mesopotamia Commission. General Monro succeeds him.

THE FIGHTING IN THE WEST.

Sir Douglas Haig's Report.

August 21, 2.25 a.m.
General Sir Douglas Haig reports: At noon on Sunday the enemy delivered a strong attack on the new line we have established for about half a mile from the western corner of Highwood. He succeeded in reaching this line at certain points, but was driven out again by our infantry, who immediately re-occupied the trench. Subsequent hostile attacks broke down under our artillery fire. North of Bazentin-le-Petit we to-day gained a further portion of the enemy's trenches.

The enemy heavily shelled different portions of our front, more especially Highwood, Hamel and Mailly. Elsewhere there is nothing of importance to report. Despite low clouds our aircraft performed very useful work yesterday by communicating with the advanced infantry.

One came down low from a height and opened very effectively on the enemy's infantry and front line trenches as also on hostile reinforcements.

French Airman Killed.

August 21, 7.00 a.m.
The aviator Brin de Jonc Moulinasse has been killed in an accident at Verdun.

THE NORTH SEA "FIGHT."

A Scrap Between Patrols.

August 21, 5.10 a.m.
The North Sea fight was mainly a scrap between patrols, the big ships apparently never getting into contact, since the Germans retired when warned by their screen of patrols.

The German Version.

August 21, 7.00 a.m.
The official German version of the sea fight is that "submarine on 19th August sank on the English east coast a hostile small cruiser while a destroyer, a small cruiser and a battleship were heavily damaged."

DAMAGED CARGO CASE.

Judgment Against Singapore Shipping Firm.

In the Singapore Civil District Court on August 15 before Mr. Ralph Scott, the hearing was concluded of the action in which suit was brought by S. V. Pitchay and Co. against Messrs. Paterson, Simons and Co., as agents for the Fashimi Maru, for \$382.25 for loss suffered by the plaintiff owing to their goods being damaged and lost on board the steamer between Feb. 1 and March 27, whilst those goods were being carried from London to Singapore. The particulars of damage represented were that 184 straw hats were in a damaged condition and five missing. Mr. A. P. Robinson appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. T. J. M. Greenfield for the defendants. The hearing had occupied three previous half days.

The last witness called was a wharf clerk for Messrs. Paterson, Simons and Co. who held the survey of the cargo in question. He had power to allow or disallow damage, the amount of damage, where any, being fixed in the office. His evidence as to what took place at the survey, in connection with the goods concerned in the action, was in decided conflict with the testimony of the witnesses for the plaintiff.

Mr. Robinson, addressing his honour, submitted that, right or wrong, on the facts, his client

must succeed on the law. He proceeded to argument.

Mr. Greenfield next spoke at some length and in the course of his speech he declared that the case was a simple question of the facts. He dealt exhaustively with the points of law raised.

His honour giving judgment, observed that the circumstances were such that the defendants were bound to come into court. He referred to the contradictory nature of the evidence, but said that he had come to the conclusion that the case did arise in Singapore in a damaged condition, and that the goods were damaged. As to the law, after having carefully considered the arguments of counsel he was of opinion that the bill of lading did not exempt the shipping company from liability for damages.

Judgment was given by his lordship for the plaintiff, for the full amount claimed with costs.

Mr. Greenfield asked that a "refresher" be also allowed, citing as the required special grounds after mentioning that the hearing had been a protracted one, that the defendants had raised the point of law, and his clients had been involved in expenses in the working up of what was a very interesting point of law, a point of great interest to merchants in the Colony.

His honour agreed that the point which had been raised was an important one, and he allowed a "refresher" according to scale.

TELEGRAMS.

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES.

Mr. George Jamieson Appointed A Governor.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, Received August 22.
Mr. George Jamieson, O.M.G., formerly Consul General at Shanghai, has been appointed a Governor of the School of Oriental Studies, on the nomination of the China Association.

[Mr. Jamieson, who is a Director of the British and Chinese Corporation, the Chinese Central Railways and the Yangtze Valley Company, entered the Consular Service in 1864 and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1880. He was Consul and Judge of the Supreme Court at Shanghai in 1891, and from 1897 to 1899 he was Consul General there. He has written various essays on the Revenue and Statistics of China and is the author of a prize essay on Dimasilliam. He is 73 years of age.]

JAMAICA BANANA CROP DESTROYED.

London, Received August 22.
It is officially announced that the whole of the Jamaica banana crop has been destroyed by the hurricane. Twelve people were killed.

OBITUARY.

Major General Sir F. Benson.

London, Received August 22.
Reuter's correspondent at Montreal reports the death of Major General Sir Frederick William Benson, K.C.B. (retired). [Deceased, who was born at St. Catherine's, Canada, in 1849, had a distinguished military career. He was Colonel of the 21st Lancers and Hon. Colonel of the 19th St. Catherine's Regiment, Canadian Militia. He had held, among others posts, those of Garrison Instructor at Bengal, Commander of Egyptian Cavalry, Inspector General of Remounts, Director of Transport and Remounts, and Major General in charge of Administration.]

CHENG CHIA TUNG INCIDENT.

The Chinese Contentions.

London, Received August 22.
Reuter's Peking correspondent says the Chinese contend that the Cheng Chia Tung incident was entirely due to the Japanese troops' unnecessarily marching into the Chinese barracks. They point out that the Japanese were not within their right in stationing troops at Cheng Chia Tung. The Japanese assert that Chinese soldiers threatened the Japanese policemen, and that Japanese soldiers were sent to protect him.

DONT FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Palisade Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Palisade Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Thursday, August 24.

Peak Club—Cinematograph

Entertainment; 9.15 p.m.

Friday, August 25:

Government House—War

Lecture by Mr. Frederic Coleman,

F.R.G.S.—9.20 p.m.

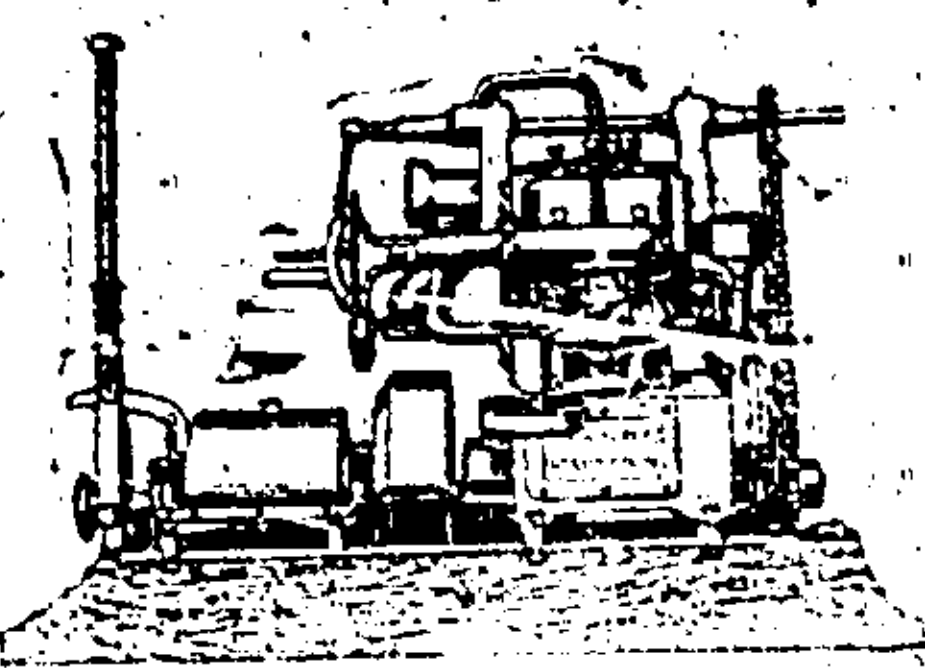
Saturday, August 26:

Peak Club—War Lecture by

Mr. Frederic Coleman, F.R.G.S.—

9.20 p.m.

NOTICES.



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A first-class string Orchestra renders selections from 8.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.
Special monthly terms for residents and for shipping people.
For further particulars apply—
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Manager:— W. GALLAGHER.

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The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new proprietorship and Management. The
Hotel now offers, for Residents and Tourists, excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea
It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect.
Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Lights and Fans
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Our Bread is made from the Best Quality Flour only and can be obtained and orders taken at
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and Dinners—new Menu for Each Meal. Price one Dollar each, or 50 Cents for 100 good for any
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We guarantee everything put up and sold by the Alexandra Cafe to be of first Class Quality. Try
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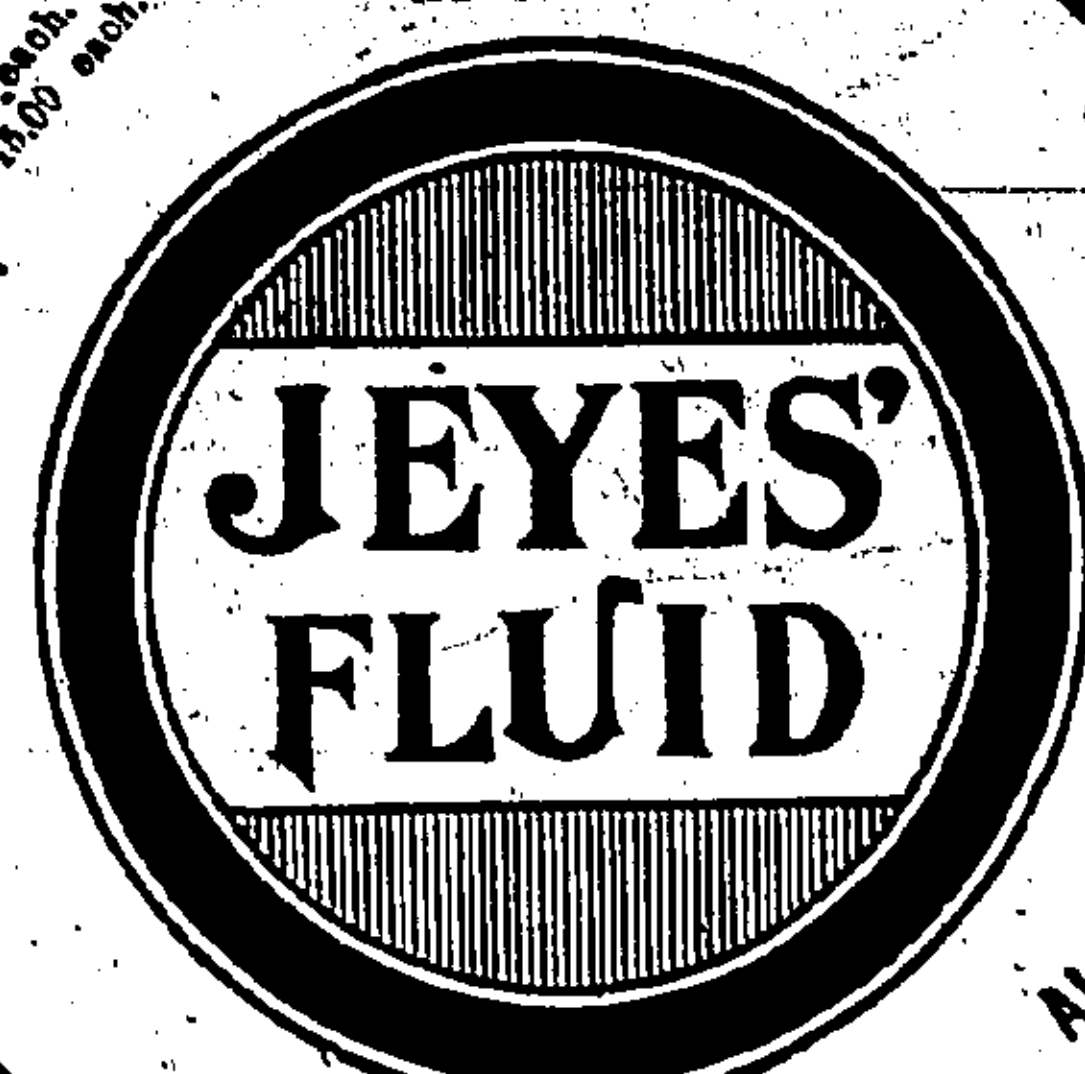
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lowering its efficiency; may be charged and discharged
in minimum time and to its full extent without
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water has no injurious effect on the accumulator.

An ideal accumulator for any kind of lighting or ignition device.

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TELEPHONE NO. 27. 4, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

FRENCH LESSONS.

C. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

GENERAL NEWS.

Rubber Director's Will.
Mr. John Norman Campbell, of
Thornhill Park, Bittern, South-
ampton, chairman and director
of four rubber companies, whose
death took place on April 4, has
left estate of the value of
\$245,027.

Princess Louise in a Motor Accident.

Princess Louise, Duchess of
Argyll, narrowly escaped serious
injury in a motor collision in
London. Her Royal Highness
was driving along Fulham Palace
Road to open a Y.M.C.A. hut at
the military hospital there. When
near the gates of the hospital her
car came into violent contact with
a heavy lorry. The front part of
the car was seriously damaged,
but the Princess escaped unhurt.

The Colonial Institute.

The following gentlemen
have been appointed non-
resident fellows of the
Royal Colonial Institute:—
Messrs. William J. B. Ashby,
John E. M. Backworth, Archibald
A. Campbell, Francis U. Corbett,
William Dell, Herbert J. Gillespie,
Basil G. H. Johnson, William
Meade, and Arthur C. M. Take,
of Persia; Mr. David Main, Singa-
pore; Mr. Harold H. Cook, Bang-
kok; and Mr. Arthur L. Mathew-
son, Sumatra.

New Career for Disabled.

The Institute of Electrical
Engineers has drawn up a scheme
for training disabled soldiers and
sailors as switchboard attendants,
and has invited the co-operation
of the L. C. C. in carrying it out.
No fees will be charged to the
men, and those who go through
the course successfully will be
sent as probationers to an electric
station in London or in the pro-
vinces. If the period of proba-
tion is satisfactorily completed,
they will receive appointments at
the usual rate of pay.

The Late Capt. Hilton.

Captain Clarence S. Hilton,
Middlesex Regiment, killed on
July 1, aged 28, was the youngest
son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest F.
Hilton, of 188, Cromwell-road,
S.W. Educated at King's College,
he entered the army through
Sandhurst in 1909, and served in
the Malay States and India. He
went to the front in January, 1915,
but was invalided home with
frozen feet in February. After
serving as adjutant at Chatham for
about nine months, he left again
for the front last April. His
brother, Captain E. P. Hilton, of
the same regiment, was killed in
February, 1916.

General Kuropatkin.

General Kuropatkin, now
measuring his strength with
Hindenburg, is the oldest of the
Russian commanders, for he was
born in 1848, and first became
famous as Chief of Staff to
Skobeloff, in the Russo-Turkish
War of 1877. He greatly distin-
guished himself at Plevna, and
was so severely wounded in the
battle for the Shipka Pass that he
was left for dead. Kuropatkin's
failures in the war with Japan
were not of his own making and
and one who has served under
him has declared him to be a
second Kitchener in his wonder-
ful powers of organisation and in
his care for the material needs of
the men committed to his charge.

Postal Workers' Pay.

An application for an increase
of pay was made to the Postmas-
ter-General recently by a deputation
from the Postal and Tele-
graph Clerks' Association. The
same increase was asked for both
men and women. In reply, the
Postmaster-General reminded the
deputation that as an increase
was granted in July, 1915 (dating
back to March), the rise in the
cost of living was not so high as
the 62 per cent. suggested. The
percentage might also be reduced
by economies among the working
classes themselves, who could
substitute articles which had not
risen in price for those which
had been mentioned.

For a good solid meal eat
Coke or Table d'Hôte with
Wines & Liquors at the
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Dartmoor Shepherd Again. David Davies, known as the "Dartmoor Shepherd," has been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment at Warrington for stealing from the poor-box of the Church of the Sacred Heart. Prisoner, who is aged 72, said that on entering the church he had no intention of stealing. The chief constable remarked, "I don't suppose he had. It is impossible for him to go straight." Davies has served long terms of penal servitude for similar offences.

"Burning Streets of London." Referring to an appeal issued by the German Air League, *Vorwaerts* emphasises the rejoicing of the League over the horrors of aerial warfare. One extract from the appeal reads: "When the column of fire springs upwards to the night sky from the burning streets of London then new knowledge (erkenntnis) gleams from the flames. When the squadrons of bold airmen carry across the North Sea mischief to England, then the new song of the new war sounds from their heroic deeds."—*Reuter*.

The Cruiser Breslau. Petrograd, July 10.—According to belated news received from Sotchi, on the north-east shore of the Black Sea, a cruiser, undoubtedly the Breslau, flying the Russian flag of St. Andrew, approached Sotchi several evenings ago and subsequently hoisted the Turkish flag. She torpedoed the transport 121, belonging to the Black Sea Railway Company, laden with supplies, and also sank a sailing vessel, after which she slowly departed. Near Varna she sank a transport which had been wrecked the previous day by a Turkish submarine. The Breslau did not bombard Sotchi on this occasion.

The Roll of Honour. Second Lieutenant E. J. S. Tanner, Machine Gun Corps, the fourth son of Sir Henry Tanner, G.B., I.S.O., was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and joined the London Rifles as a cadet. With the view of going abroad, he joined the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and after a short service in London went to Shanghai. He left there early last year with the intention of joining the army, and married Miss M. Wisner, of New York, on the journey. Soon after his arrival in England he enlisted, subsequently obtaining a commission and qualifying in the Machine Gun Corps, in which he was serving at the time of his death on July 2.

The Kaiser Insane. "The excitement of the present war has made the Kaiser insane." That is the opinion of Marquis Okuma, the Premier of Japan, given in the course of an interview with the *New York World*. "He has lost his reasoning power, and since the outbreak he has been leading the life of a primeval man," says the Marquis. "In his mind there remains nothing but the pleasure of killing men and women. He sees the battle, sees men killed and wounded, but sees no further. In his insanity he does not see humanity, has forgotten about treaties, does not hear the cries of the children of his own country. He is just insane to kill and destroy. Other subjects do not enter his mind." Formerly of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

Captain Dalziel Clive Tate Twentyman, York and Lancaster Regiment, who fell while gallantly leading his men on July 1, aged 26, was the elder son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Twentyman, of Kirby Misperton Hall, Yorkshire. After leaving Bromsgrove School he graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree in 1913, and afterwards joined the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. He got a commission in September, 1914, was made full lieutenant in December, and promoted to captain in May, 1915. Captain Twentyman was married on June 30, 1915, to Mildred Sybil Josephine, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Hall, of Cambridge. His father, Mr. J. B. Twentyman, will be remembered as a resident of Shanghai for many years.

If you have lost your appetite, one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICES.



NEW MODELS
OF THE FAMOUS
**WEBER & ALLISON
PIANOS.**
BRITISH-MADE THROUGHOUT.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:—
MOUTRIE'S.



N. LAZARUS,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

THE ONLY
**EUROPEAN OPTICIAN
IN THE COLONY.**

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.
N. LAZARUS

NOTE THE ADDRESS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
25, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

U.S. CONSULATE BOUGHT

Government Purchase in
Shanghai.

One of the most important of recent Shanghai realty transactions was concluded yesterday, says the *N. C. Daily News* of August 15, when Mr. Thomas Sammons, the American Consul-General, agreed to purchase, on behalf of the American Government, from Mr. Edward I. Ezra what is known as the Clifton estate on Whangpoo Road. The purchase price is \$425,000. The final steps taken yesterday were the result of lengthy telegraphic correspondence that has been passing between the Consul-General and the Secretary of State at Washington since the first of the month when it became known that Mr. Ezra had acquired the property.

So far as can be locally ascertained this is the first instance of the American Government acquiring outright property outside of the United States, as, unless some have been purchased very recently, none of the American embassies or consulates are owned by the Government. For some strange reason known only to members of Congress the nation has always preferred to pay rent for its government offices abroad, and although many appropriation bills have been introduced enabling the Government to purchase such properties, they have never passed.

Since the American Consulate-General was moved a few years ago from the godown section of Whangpoo Road to its present location, local Americans have had the feeling that the latter property would eventually belong to them, that their Government would purchase it as soon as the long-looked-for appropriation was granted. Not only the consular officials, but the local American associations, particularly the American Association and the American Chamber of Commerce, have been urging upon officials at Washington the importance of purchasing the property, and it is understood that there is a bill now before Congress providing for the purchase. On August 1 it became known that Mr. Ezra had purchased the property, and the local American community woke up to the fact

that the property might not come to them after all.

Mr. Sammons himself called upon Mr. Ezra and found him not at all unwilling to transfer the property to the American Government for the same price as he paid for it, \$425,000, so soon as the Government was in position to make the purchase. Then Mr. Sammons "got busy" with his telegrams to Washington, and his American Association and American Chamber of Commerce put in some good work in prevailing upon Mr. Ezra not to sell to other parties who were anxious to get possession of the property. In fact only a few days ago Mr. Ezra refused an offer of \$475,000 for the estate, an offer made by certain large interests here. Mr. Ezra recognized that, after all, the American authorities had a sort of moral right to the property, and decided to refuse all other offers.

A more ideal situation for the Consulate of an important Power could not be imagined, being situated on the river bank and commanding a full view of the horseshoe curve of the Whangpoo River. The bounds of the two concessions are visible from that point. The property, which comprises about six mow, includes the row of six houses reaching from the main part of Whangpoo Road to the river and which are now occupied by the Consulate, prison, post office, and two residences, the six residences being numbers 13 to 19 inclusive. It also includes the two large houses and land across the private road (also included, now occupied by the United States Court and by Dr. Paul Krieg, numbers 11 and 12).

It will probably be some years before the Government will build a new consulate-general, as it is not at all probable that they will get the appropriation in a hurry, but the American community as a whole will be so pleased to know that the site is actually to be Government owned that they will not object to waiting a few years for their building. The ground is amply large for the purpose, and it seems so especially when it is compared with what the Russians have done with their new consulate on only a mow and a quarter.

The deal concluded yesterday marks the transfer of the last plot of ground that might be purchased at any price on the river front between the Bund and the mill district of Yaotzaspoo Road.

Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Offices in Princes Building. Apply to:—**SHEWAN TOMES & CO.** Liquidators.—*Reuter Brockelmann & Co.*

TO LET.—Chater's Bungalow, No. 66 Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to **CHATER and MODY**, 5 Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—From 1st September, 1916, first floor, 38 Nathan Road, Kowloon. (Dairy Farm Co.'s premises.) Apply:—**The Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.**, Hongkong.

TO LET.—No. 4, Des Voeux Road Central, First Floor. The commodious dwelling house with offices, servants' quarters, etc. No. 4, Shamen Canton, from 1st June at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate. Apply to:—**DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.**

TO LET.—Offices at 2 Connaught Road. Offices in King's Buildings. House in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road. Nos. 1 and 2, West End Terrace, Canton. Apply:—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**

TO LET.—Three-roomed Flats in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon. Four-roomed flats in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English baths and kitchen ranges, hot water and water carriage system. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession. Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. Two roomed-flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to:—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.** Alexandra Buildings.

FOOTBALLER'S TRIAL.

Quarrels Between Brothers.

In the trial at Melbourne of Alexander Young, a former international footballer, for the murder of his brother, John Young, Mrs. Young, the wife of the dead man, stated that the brothers had been quarrelling for a considerable time over £425 which Alec had lent John. On the day of the tragedy she visited the milkshed and took breakfast to Alec's house. She then returned home, and soon afterwards heard a shot and saw her husband lying on the ground wounded. The witness stated that all the indebtedness between the brothers was on her husband's side. Her husband was continually scolding Alec regarding the work of the holding. Her husband's temper was fiery, but not lasting. Alexander Young gave evidence that he advanced John £250 before leaving Scotland and £100 on his arrival in Australia and had made him further advances totalling £75, all on John's application. The witness purchased land to the value of £400 adjoining his brother's holding. His earnings from football in Scotland averaged £4 a week. The accused said that before the tragedy John had threatened and attacked him half a dozen times and had once threatened to shoot him. The night before the tragedy, during a quarrel, John said "We will have to enter heaven to-night." A neighbor heard the witness mislead one gun from the house, the other one

TO LET.

TO LET.—First-Class shop in Chater Road next Moutrie's, lane at rear. Apply:—**Clark & Co.**

TO LET.—From 1st May, 1916, Offices, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building. Apply to:—**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.**

TO LET.—Furnished Rooms, with or without Board; Bathroom to each Room. Electricity throughout. Apply **Palace Hotel**, Kowloon.

ONE LARGE ROOM on the Top Floor of No. 2 Queen's Building. Apply:—**Thoresen & Co.**

LOST.

LOST.—A large single-stone diamond brooch. Reward on returning to **Hongkong Hotel**.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Competent Stenographer and typist requires Situation. Reply to "P.C." c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—A competent comprador for moderate-sized Hotel. Apply stating Particulars to "Hotel" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Experienced Shipmaster seeks re-engagement. First-class references; British and American certificates. "Shipmaster" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Typewriting: Manuscript of every kind accurately and neatly typed at short notice by Englishman. Terms 30 cents per folio. Commercial correspondence in English for Chinese business gentlemen a speciality. Write "Despatch," "Hongkong Telegraph."

being in its place. Early in the morning he heard someone moving in the house, and thought it was John. He dressed, loaded his gun and proceeded to the cow-yard, where John was milking. John refused to see an arbitrator and rushed at the witness with a shov-el. The brothers ran for twenty yards, when the witness said, "Stand, or I'll fire." John defied him, and witness fired and John fell. The witness remembered nothing until a week later in the hospital. He admitted a drinking bout the previous evening.

Mr. Baohanan, the dead man's brother-in-law, said that there was a serious quarrel between the brothers on July 15, about Alec's drinking. The next morning John asked Alec to sign a cheque, which the latter refused to do. The brothers fought but were separated by the witness. The witness stated that Alec was of a saving nature, whereas John was the opposite.

Counsel for the defence: Whose money was John squandering?—Alec's. The witness added that Alec was not of a quarrelsome nature and if there was any possibility of a quarrel would rather walk away.

After retiring for a considerable time the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter. The accused was remanded until sentence is pronounced.

Affidavits from British football officials state that Alec was subject to fits of apparent temporary insanity. Counsel for the defence said that Alec's mind had probably been affected by the provocation and continual squabbling.

Alexander Young played for Scotland against England in 1905. A few seasons ago he played in some games for Manchester City, but his main club was Everton.

NOTICES.

**THE CIGARETTE
DE LUXE**

Embassy
No. 77
VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

Are made by scientific processes from scrupulously selected and perfectly matured Tobacco of the Highest Grade only. They are for that reason preferred and demanded by Sporting men of all kinds.

Their World Wide Popularity is based upon their unexcelled excellence.

CAN BE OBTAINED OF ALL HIGH CLASS TOBACCONISTS IN TINS OF 10 AND 25 AND BOXES OF 100.

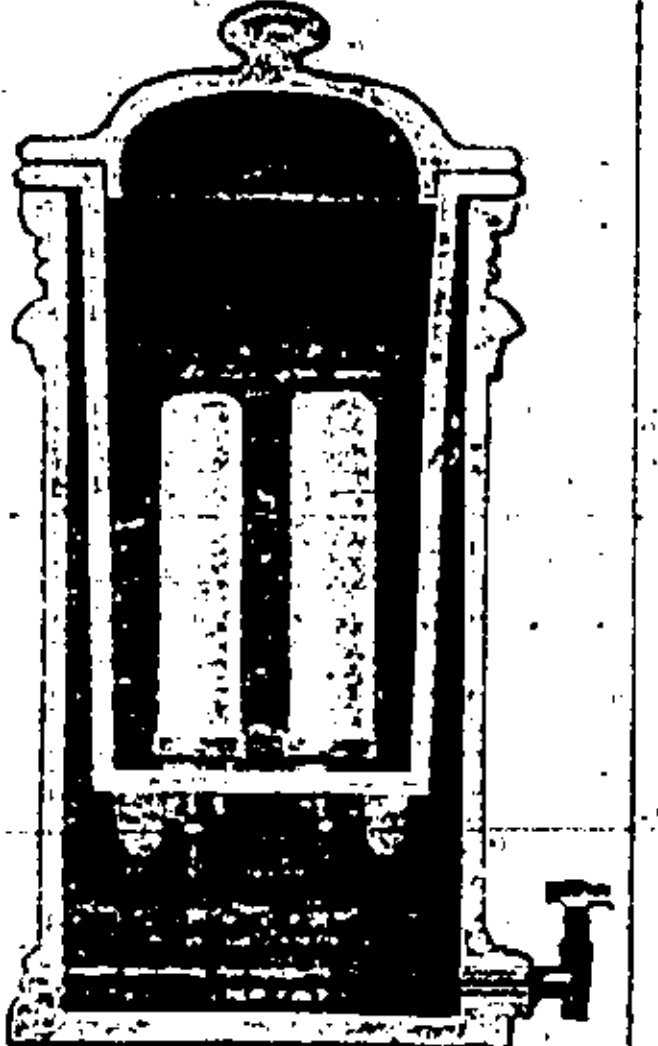
W. D. & H. O. WILLS, BRISTOL & LONDON.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

CHEAVIN'S

GERM-PROOF

**HIGH PRESSURE AND DRIP
FILTERS.**



The most satisfactory Filters on the Pasteur system yet introduced, combining Rapidity of Action with Perfect Efficiency.

STOCKED IN FIVE SIZES.

**FILTER CYLINDERS
FOR**

CHEAVIN'S BERKEFELD and BROWNLOW FILTERS

YOU WANT A MOTOR CAR?

ALL RIGHT.
PHONE 1036

THE EXILE GARAGE.

33-35 DES VOEUX ROAD,

Where You will get Expert Service and every Satisfaction

JUST ARRIVED

TADDY & COY'S

FINEST LATAKIA

FLAKED GOLD LEAF

MYRTLE GROVE

TOBACCO.

GRAPNEL AND

PREMIER NAVY CUT

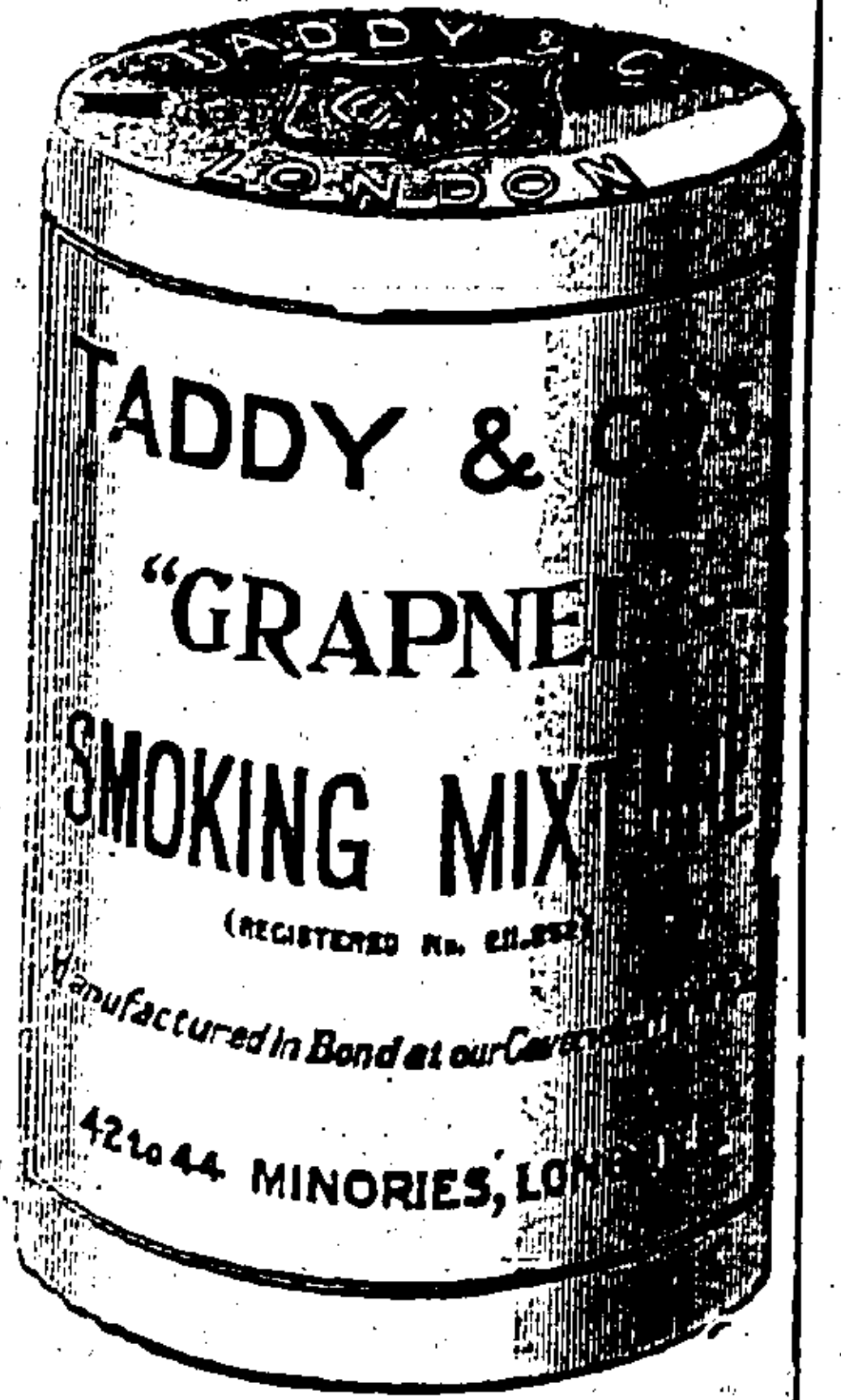
CIGARETTES.

SOLE AGENTS:—

HONGKONG CIGAR

STORE,

HOTEL MANSIONS.



G. & R.

**THE HONGKONG ROPE
MANUFACTURING
CO., LTD.**

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Hongkong 9th. July, 1915.

An INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR (\$1.) per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1916, will be payable on MONDAY, the 28th August, 1916, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 23rd August, 1916, to MONDAY, 28th August, 1916, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.

**THE BANK OF CHINA,
CANTON.**

MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, CIGARS AND SOY MANUFACTURES
Factory at Yauwatt
OFFICE: No. 38, Des Voeux Road, W.
Telephone No. 177 & K. 12.
We are the leading Manufacturers in this class of Goods. Our Fruit & Cigars are all fresh and of the first quality. Our Soy is prepared from the best quality of Soybeans. We give our special attention to the business and sanitary arrangements.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the payment of due coupon of the Chinese Government 6% Internal Loan Bonds of the Third and Fourth Years will be made by us at the Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, No. 1 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, while our Canton Office is temporarily closed.

WATSON'S

FINEST OLD BROWN BRANDY



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QUALITY.
25 Years
IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
HONGKONG.
Telephone 616.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, serve to the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

BIRTH.

SCOTT.—On 21st August, at No. 4 Minden Row, Kowloon, to Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Scott, a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1916.

NO NEARER A SETTLEMENT.

The days—say, the weeks—go on and still find us apparently no nearer to a settlement of the Kwangtung difficulty than we were a couple of months ago. Thousands of unoffending Chinese are without a home; other thousands have been killed or injured (and among them many who were taking no part or interest in the quarrel), Hongkong is crowded with refugees, a fair proportion whereof we would very gladly dispense with, and commerce in Canton is as nearly as possible idle. Of the hundreds or thousands of men who are fighting, probably less than five per cent. have the faintest idea as to what they are fighting about; and, of all the provinces of China, less than half know that any fighting is in progress or care, a cash which side wins. No vital or national issue is at stake; no one outside South China whose commercial interests are not concerned will be affected, whichever way the tide of circumstances may turn. The whole contest, from start to finish, is just sheer idiosyncrasy.

Many weeks ago Luk Wing-ting received instructions to come to Canton and take over the post which has been held for three years by Lung Chai-kwong. One excuse or another has been offered for his non-appearance but, in spite of all, he seems no more likely to obey the orders of the Central Government now than was the case a month ago. Then why does not the Central Government, if it still wishes to offer other work to Lung Chai-kwong, ignore Luk Wing-ting and appoint someone else? We take it that Luk has no especially super-excellent qualities to recommend him. We know nothing whatever about the man, but we cannot believe that he is such a remarkable administrator that no one else in China could possibly rule Kwangtung so well as he. The President has thousands of men from among whom to choose, and since Mr. Luk declines the polished gooseberries that are offered him, what is to prevent the appointment of another man?

The stand taken hitherto by General Lung—namely: that he is only obeying the President's orders in occupying Canton till the Central Government's nominee arrives—is quite excellent as far as it goes; but, produced only a little farther, it renders the whole position, and all the men therein concerned, utterly ridiculous in the eyes of the thinking people of China and of foreigners. For a week or two such a stand was perfectly reasonable; but Li Yuan-hung has now had ample time wherein to cancel the appointment of the man who has so persistently refused to accept it, and to send another man. What does the Central Government want, or not want? Assuming, for the sake of argument, that Lung Chai-kwong is as much in the wrong as his enemies would have us to believe, why is he allowed to defy, not merely Shum Chun-huen and Li Lich-kwan, but the President and the Central Government? Assuming, on the other hand, that Lung is perfectly within the law and his own rights in doing as he has done, why is he not receiving more official support, and why are not Messrs Shum, Li and company promptly dealt with by Li Yuan-hung as disturbers of the peace? These men cannot all be in the right. We are well aware that more than ordinary allowance has to be made for rulers and people both, and that it would be unfair and foolish to attempt to judge China as a Western country would be judged. But, even so, some little explanation and some little action are surely due from Peking. How long is the fooling to last? If Lung Chai-kwong is going to be treated as an enemy of the State and driven to bay as such, there is no reasonable doubt that he can stand out against all comers for a very considerable length of time, for not only does he hold one or two master cards but he has what few other public men in China seem to possess just now: energy, resourcefulness, strength of will and power of concentration.

The Criminal Sessions.

The list of cases heard and to be heard at the sessions seems to be a tolerably stiff one, and the nature of these makes us wish more than ever that, for the sake of law-abiding Hongkong Chinese, the Government would insist on its being stated in open court whether a prisoner is or is not a British subject. Of course it is perfectly safe assumption that, in by far the majority of cases, the offenders no more belong to Hongkong than we to the Cannibal Islands; but assumption is not of much use in arriving at definite truth. Not only is it just to the Chinese but it is to the interest of the general public of Hongkong that the extent to which we are indebted to non-British subjects for our crime-harvest should be known. The fact that the ordinary criminal here has obligingly come to us from China, if it were sufficiently often hammered into the authorities, might, in the end, dispose them to do what they have never done yet: frame (and adhere to) some definite measures that would keep a check on the number of undesirable from Kwangtung, Kwangsi, and Fokien provinces, to whom Hongkong is a veritable city of refuge. The magistrates, judges and police could be of very material service to the public by insisting on the statement in question.

Ricksha 907.

The Police Department here is one which rarely calls for unfavourable comment. Every sensible person knows that it is working in the face of tremendous difficulties—in spite of which both officers and men contrive, in the course of the year, to get through an immense amount of valuable labour and to set a wholesome example, in point of energy, to other Government Departments. Nevertheless, we really would like to ask why, when some undesirable were about to be sent back to Canton by one of the Kwong boats the other night, some little check was not kept on the manner in which the halt or the paralytic or the fever-stricken were conveyed to the wharf. We can only speak with definiteness in one case. The enthusiast who acts as skipper and chief engineer of ricksha Number 907 was told off to convey two of the palsied ones down to the jetty. But presumably, like many others who take up a Government contract, this gentleman was not satisfied that he could earn as much while in official employ as when receiving the pay of an ordinary member of the public. At any rate he seems to have been moved by the spirit to "shunt" his cargo, long before the wharf was reached, and immediately to ply for common or Praya hire. Inasmuch as there is little to show that his discarded passengers were not suffering from a contagious disease, and since there is a good deal of evidence to the effect that they were dirty and verminous, we think that the police might care to look into this little matter and to take steps to guard against such a contingency in the future.

THE COLONY'S HEALTH.

Seven Chinese Succumb to Cholera.

The weekly return showing the number of cases of communicable diseases which have been notified as occurring in the Colony for the period ending August 19 reveals the fact that there have been seven cases of cholera, all of which ended fatally. All the sufferers were Chinese, and all the cases were imported.

In addition to these occurrences, there were thirteen cases of enteric fever, six of which ended fatally, and three of which were imported. There were also one case of puerperal fever and three of small-pox, all terminating fatally. In all these cases the sufferers were Chinese.

DAY BY DAY.

THE VERY CENTRAL PRINCIPLE OF CHRISTIANITY IS THAT WHICH THE WAR, WITH ALL ITS HORRORS, HAS FORCED US TO LIFT OUR FACES FROM THE FLESH-POTS AND VISUALISE AFRESH—NAMESLY THAT LIFE IS ONLY GAINED IN PROPORTION AS IT IS LAID DOWN AT THE CALL OF THE HIGHER THAN SELF.—Rev. R. J. Campbell.

The Weather.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 72; dull.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 80; dull.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Closed per a.s. Luchow at 3 p.m. a.s.
Siberian Mail.—Due per a.s. Hitachi Maru to-morrow.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 1.7-16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Prague, between the Austrians and the Prussians.

Coal Fixtures.
Under the heading of "Coal Fixtures" in Messrs. Snowman and Company's freight report which we published on Saturday, the rate Moj/Hongkong was given as \$6.90 per ton; this should have read \$6.00 per ton.

Faulty Scales.
Two Chinese coal and cinder dealers were fined \$50 by Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, for having faulty scales in their possession. Inspector Territt said deliberate alterations had been made. One set of scales was four per cent. out. The other was five per cent. out and two weights were nine per cent. too light.

An Ingot of Iron.
An old Chinese was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, with being in unlawful possession of an ingot of iron. Defendant said he had bought it from Kowloon. It formed part of some metal which had been left over—odds and ends as it were. A fine of \$25, or, in default, a month's imprisonment, was imposed.

Victoria Theatre.
There was another special band night at the Victoria Theatre last night, when the 18th Infantry were again in attendance and contributed some splendid selections. The pictures were of the comic class and included an amusing Charlie Chaplin film. The song and dance turn by the two popular Australian artists, Mabelle and Kitty, was also fully appreciated.

A Stolen Coat.
"No one seemed to own it, so I took it," said a Chinese to Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, when charged with stealing a coat. It appeared the coat was out drying and defendant coolly walked off with it. Defendant said a constable had struck him. It was mentioned that defendant was a citizen of the United States. Defendant admitted that he had been in prison before for stealing. His Worship sent him to prison for two months with hard labour.

The Hungry Baker.
Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with entering a house and stealing a number of pieces of clothing. Defendant said he had nothing to say, except that he was a baker and business was bad, so that he had to steal anything he could. He entered the house and stole the pieces of clothing. A woman who was called said she knew defendant, who occupied the middle cubicle in the room. His Worship sent defendant to prison for seven days.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the approximate statement of Traffic Receipts for the week ending August 19, 1916:—

Receipts Aggregate for week.	Receipts for 35 weeks
This Year: ... \$18,023	\$476,698
Last Year: ... 12,208	880,060
Increase: ... 5,815	116,648

A TROOP TRAIN TRAGEDY

Details of the Karachi Incident.

In view of the ambiguity of Renter's recent telegrams regarding the Karachi troop train incident, we give the following from Truth of July 19, without comment:—

Indian military administration has not covered itself with glory during the war, but none of its blunders has been more execrable and more shocking than the recent tragic journey of a troop train from Karachi to Peshawar. Not all the facts have yet been divulged even in India—indeed, so far as I have seen, the newspapers there have only published short and colourless reports emanating from official sources. But the numerous letters that I have received, many of them from Army officers, testify to the horror the affair has excited among all acquainted with the details, and but for the preoccupation of the press and the public with the war the story would assuredly raise a storm of indignation here at home.

In the month of June the railway journey from Karachi to Peshawar, a distance of over a thousand miles, is one of the hottest in the world. For some hundreds of miles the line goes through the baking Sind desert, where the shade temperature is anything up to 126°. Mail trains perform the journey in twenty-four hours. Troop trains take from two and a half to five days for the same journey, because—the health and comfort of soldiers being of the least importance—they are drawn by the slowest engines and have to give place to all other passenger traffic. On this journey, a severe ordeal even for acclimatised white men, the military jackasses in authority at Karachi despatched about a thousand British soldiers just disembarked from the transport which had conveyed them from England. The men were sent out as drafts for various different units in India, Territorial and Regular. As usual, the troop train was made up of old third-class carriages, which, with the exception of the wooden seats, are little better than goods trucks. Into these vehicles the soldiers were packed like sardines. One correspondent says they were still wearing English clothing. There were no punkahs or fans. Ice was supplied at Karachi—nominally 1 lb. per man, but half of it melted before they received it. I am assured that the only water for drinking was what was carried in the men's water-bottles, and that there was neither water nor any accommodation for washing. For other purposes there was simply a filthy makeshift arrangement, which aggravated indescribably the foulness of the atmosphere in the overcrowded carriages. Three doctors travelled with the train, but, like the men, they were new to India, and so, devotedly though they worked, were hopelessly handicapped by their lack of experience as well as by their own sufferings from the intense heat. Two second-class carriages, each with lying-down accommodation for two patients, had been set apart for use as a hospital.

The train pulled up at Rohri, 290 miles from Karachi, twenty-three hours after it started. By that time a number of men were sick, dying, or already dead from heat strokes. Seven corpses were removed from the train at Rohri, and thirty-two patients in a critical condition were taken across the river Indus to the Civil Hospital at Sukkur, where in spite of everything that could be done for them five more died. During the halt at Rohri a meal was served in the station shed, where the troops were shielded from the rays of the sun only by an iron roof. When the journey was resumed mere heat strokes occurred, and a carriage had to be turned into a mortuary. As the result of urgent telegraphic messages a further but inadequate supply of ice was obtained en route, and at Lahore the train was met by a staff of medical officers, nurses, and orderlies. Sixty-seven patients were transferred to the venetian hospital at Lahore. For the rest of the journey a medical man with

INDIAN'S BLACK EYE.

Brawl on the Praya.

An Indian of the better class, whose left eye was bruised and closed, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with disorderly conduct in Connaught Road yesterday. Mr. J. H. Gardiner defended.

An Indian constable said he was on duty in Connaught Road yesterday when he saw defendant and another man—a Portuguese—fighting in the street. He went up to them to stop them and defendant then said the other had stolen a pocket-book containing \$200 from his pocket, and all he was doing was trying to get it back. Mr. Gardiner said his client and the Portuguese met, and his client alleged that there was a struggle in which the other combatant drew a pocket book containing \$200 from his pocket. His client was overpowered.

Acting-Inspector Davit said the story, as he knew it, was that the two men met on the wharf and the Portuguese owed defendant some money. There was a struggle, in which defendant received a black eye, and, according to his version, was knocked down. His clothes, when he came up to the Police Station, were not soiled. He made the same complaint—that he had been robbed.

His Worship said he could not see that there was any case against defendant. Inspector Davit applied for a warrant for the arrest of the other man, which His Worship agreed to, and the case was adjourned for a week.

Indian experience accompanied the train, and an extra engine was provided to expedite it. At Rawalpindi thirty-seven more patients were taken from the train to the hospital. This made the total number of hospital cases 136. A semi-official statement issued from Simla gave fifteen as the total number of deaths, including those at Rohri, but my correspondent asserts that there were at least twenty-five.

The way in which troops travel by railway in India is always scandalous, but ordinarily moves are made in the cold weather, and no great harm is done. The exigencies of the war have inevitably upset the usual seasonal plans both for sending men to India and distributing them about the country. That fact does not, however, in the least degree mitigate the responsibility of the staff who despatched this troop train from Karachi. A number of junior officers from regiments in the Punjab went down to Karachi to meet the drafts for their units and returned with the train. I am told that they unavailingly pointed out the danger that would arise from the overcrowding, the heat, and the slowness of the journey, and took the precaution of obtaining for themselves an extra store of ice, which they handed over for the use of the sick. The danger might have been lessened, if not removed altogether, by giving the men ample accommodation (there is no shortage of rolling stock), such means of alleviating the heat as other travellers get, and a faster train or trains. But the callous stupidity of the staff was impervious to reason or warning, and these unfortunate soldiers were ordered forth on a journey whose horrors can only be feebly imagined. It is said that instructions have now been issued from Army Headquarters, Simla, forbidding any further movements of troop trains through desert country during the hot weather. Clearly, however, there will have to be a searching investigation into the conduct of the officers responsible for what has happened, and as it is not unlikely that efforts will be made to hush up the matter in India I trust that the House of Commons will insist upon the prompt publication of the full report, for which Mr. Chamberlain has already asked the Government of India.

ORGAN RECITAL.

An Enjoyable Programme.

The third of the series of recitals of popular music being given in St. John's Cathedral by Mr. Denman Fuller, F.R.C.O., took place last night, when the threatening weather adversely affected the attendance. The previous recitals have all been thoroughly enjoyed by large congregations, and it is a pity that more were not present last night to hear the very fine programme which was given.

The organist was heard to great advantage in the whole of his numbers, which included that great favourite, the finale of Tchaikowsky's Pathetic Symphony. This expressive piece was given in faultless style and with a breadth of treatment that brought out all its charm. Elgar's Imperial March was also well given, and in the composition by Wolstenholme—the Question and the Answer—some fine shades of tone are introduced which were rendered in very pleasing manner. One would have liked to have heard something a little more definite in the second half of the work, but the composer has continued somewhat in the same strain as in the first and the lack of variation seems to detract from it as a composition. In the matter of rendition, however, the interpretation was of the best. Other items by the organist were the Andante (Violin concerto) by Mendelssohn, and a Toccata by Widor, both of which were in every way enjoyable.

The vocalist was Mrs. W. J. Hill and in the solo "O Love Divine" (Handel's Largo) she was in excellent voice and rendered the favourite air with admirable expression. Somervell's beautiful song "Tears" was her other contribution, and here again her listeners were fully appreciative and greatly pleased.

During the singing of the hymn a collection was taken in aid of the Navy League War Memorial Fund.

WAR PENSIONS.

State Money Not Charity Wanted.

After a conference of Lord Mayors and representatives of municipalities at the Westminster Palace Hotel recently a deputation was appointed to present to the Chancellor of the Exchequer a copy of a resolution passed at the conference expressing their opinion that all pensions, grants, and allowances under the War Pensions Act should be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament. No request was made that the Government should defray the costs of administration, which in the opinion of the conference the local authorities would be willing to undertake.

The Lord Mayor of Liverpool, who had convened the meeting and occupied the chair, said that a resolution had been passed at Liverpool without a dissentient vote that the moneys paid to wounded men and to the dependents of the fallen by way of supplementary grants should be paid by the Government, and not partially out of charitable funds. They proposed to hold their local fund in Liverpool for cases refused on technical grounds and for loans to persons pending the receipt of a pension.

Sir A. Salvidge (Liverpool) laid stress on the "fundamental unsoundness" of any attempt to combine statutory with benevolent administration. The Lord Mayor of Birmingham said the feeling among working men was intensely strong that supplementary grants should be a matter of right and not of charity. I.e., that they should be on the same basis as the man's pension; and the Lord Mayor of Newcastle stated that the working men would discontinue their support of local funds if they were to be used to relieve the Government of their proper obligations.

BURMAH CORPORATION, LTD.**The Annual General Meeting.**

The meeting of the Burmah Corporation was held on July 12, Sir Trevor R. Wynne presiding.

In moving the adoption of the report, the Chairman stated that the board had recently been strengthened by the election of Sir Hugh Barnes as a director. Sir Hugh had a great personal knowledge of the company's affairs having been for some years Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Burmah. He was also a member of the Secretary of State's Council at the India Office in London for some years. In Sir Hugh, therefore, they had secured a colleague whose knowledge of Burmah and of the policy of the Government of India would be of great value to the company. They were, of course, aware that the Corporation practically owned the Bawdwin Mines, holding, as it did, 99.8 per cent. of the shares and 77 per cent. of the debentures of the Burmah Mines, Limited. Under the present arrangements the management of the Burmah Mines was vested in the Corporation, which therefore controlled the working of the property in which it was so much interested. Since the last shareholders' meeting was held he had had the opportunity of personally visiting and inspecting in February this year the Bawdwin Mines and Smelting Works in Burmah. He made a careful inspection of the mine, and there could be no doubt that it contained a large body of ore. The technical committee estimated the reserves at a total of 2,300,000 tons, containing 25 1/2 silver, 27 1/2 lead, and 22 1/2 zinc. The ore, as they were aware, was a lead-zinc-silver ore, but lead smelting only was being carried out at the works in Burmah, and at present there was no market for the zinc ore. The smelting works were situated at Nantun, about six miles from the entrance to the Tiger tunnel, at which place all ore would be delivered from the mine when the tunnel was completed. There were three blast furnaces in operation, with the necessary roasting plant. There was also a refining plant, which had been steadily turning out soft lead, for which there had been a good demand. No refining of silver was at present being done, and this metal was being shipped and realised with the hard lead produced. Labour was easy to obtain during a greater part of the year, consisting mostly of Chinese and Shans, who were good workers. The mines' smelting works were situated about 40 miles from the nearest station on the Burmah Railway, and to connect the mine at Bawdwin and the smelting works at Nantun with the Burmah Railway system a 2.0 gauge railway had been built by the mine's company, and was operated by it.

The company was most fortunate in its relations with the local government. The new Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, Sir Harcourt Butler, was distinguished as much for his business capacity as for his high administrative ability. He was good enough to inspect the mine and works at Nantun in April last, and was giving all the assistance to the company that it could reasonably expect. As they were aware, prior to the war, the smelting of zinc ores was practically in the hands of the Germans, the result being that since the war broke out it had been impossible to produce the company's zinc ore products. The future policy to be adopted was receiving the very careful consideration of the board, and the question was being gone into as to whether it would be more advantageous for the company to sell its zinc concentrates or alternatively erect smelting works of its own, and in the latter case on what site should they be situated. Investigations were now being made regarding smelting works in England, and it was possible subsidiary works might be erected in India, where cheap coal and labour were available, with the additional advantage of being but a comparatively short distance from the mines.

Mr. Theodore Hoover, in seconding the adoption of the report, said they had every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which the mine had responded to their development. There had been a large increase of reserves, which they might estimate as 3,500,000 tons, with an average profit of £3 per ton. Working 1,000 tons a day would give a profit of £1,000,000 per annum. Some shareholders had been anxious as to where the money would come from to complete the equipment of the property, and he could assure them that they would be able to complete their present programme out of their present resources. (Applause.) Mr. Ordner James cordially complimented the directors on the results achieved and the prospects of the company, and the report was unanimously adopted.

DRAMATIC AIR RAID.**Fallen Airman Rescued in the Desert.**

London, June 20.—Eleven British aircraft bombed the new hostile aerodrome 9 kilometres south of El Arish, east of the Suez Canal yesterday, destroying two aircraft lying outside the sheds, and killing a pilot, an observer and several mechanics. Of ten sheds two were completely destroyed by fire and four continually bombed. Probably at least five aircraft in all were crippled. The airman also attacked hostile camps and troops with bombs and machine-gun fire. They dropped 76 bombs in all. We lost three aircraft. A later message says the British airman had to fly 100 miles each way. The first aeroplane to arrive discovered a hostile aircraft about to ascend. The pilot and observer were in their places and several mechanics were standing by. The British airman at once descended until he was only 100 feet above the earth and destroyed the aircraft, killing the pilot, the observer and the mechanics. A second aircraft of the enemy was also destroyed. The British aircraft attacked from an altitude of 6,000 feet, and although subjected to a furious fire, they continued the attack until all their bombs had been used. Of the three aeroplanes we lost, one was compelled to land at a point some 3,200 metres north of the aerodrome. When the airman saw there was no chance of escape, he set his machine on fire to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. The second machine fell into the sea, the pilot being saved by a motorboat. The third had to land some 13 kilometres west of El Arish. The airman tried to repair his machine. Whilst engaged in this work he was observed by one of the other British men, who despite great danger to himself landed, picked up his colleague, and flew for a distance of 144 kilometres to Zanara, with two passengers besides the pilot.

To sum up, the present position was: (1) That the reserves were steadily increasing and development work indicated the probability of the increase continuing. (2) The relationship between the mines administration and the local Government was on a sound and satisfactory footing. (3) The Burmah Railway was dealing liberally with the mines in respect to railway rates. (4) The problem of smelting the mined lead ore had been solved. (5) The making of a marketable zinc and lead concentrate had been proved. (6) Steps were being taken towards the construction of a large concentrating mill, and (7) The question of how the zinc ore should be dealt with under the new conditions created by the war was being carefully considered. He thought that was a fair and moderate statement of the present state of the Burmah Mines affairs, and, based on his visit to the mines in February last, he thought it was an accurate one. In conclusion, he remarked that as he had so recently seen the Bawdwin Mines and works it would interest the shareholders to know what his personal opinion was on the future of the undertaking. He had no hesitation in saying that he was very much impressed by the possibilities of the future.

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IN GERMANY.**Peace Riots in Berlin.**

London, July 7th.—The Milan correspondent of the Daily Telegraph forwards a remarkable narrative of peace riots in Germany, based on the accounts given by travellers who have arrived from Switzerland. These accounts show that the revolt was of the most serious nature, barricades being erected in Berlin.

The trouble commenced in Berlin and other towns directly the first news was received of the Anglo-French offensive. Crowds marched through the streets, shouting, "We have had enough of the war; let us have peace."

The disorders were of a different character to the food riots, and there was street fighting. The number of wounded and dead was so serious that the police in many cases lost their heads.

The riots in Berlin were exceptionally grave. People surrounded the troops begging them to join in the revolt, and they took off the wheels of military waggons and gun carriages, and used them as barricades.

The most serious demonstration took place in Potsdam on Sunday. A vast mob indulged in imprecations against the Kaiser and the Imperial family. Secretly printed sheets were distributed, headed, "Death to the Kaiser," "Death to the Man who Wants War," "Death to the Crown Prince!" "Long Live Free Germany, free from the Parasites who have led us to Ruin!"

A violent Socialist manifesto entitled "Hunger" has been widely distributed throughout Germany. The manifesto says: "Hunger has come in Berlin, Leipzig, Brunswick, Magdeburg and Coblenz. The people have broken out into riots. The Government has replied by putting the country into a state of siege, arming the police with swords, and establishing military patrols. Von Bethmann Hollweg accuses England, but he might have known that war with England, Russia and France would mean Germany's isolation. Our only allies are cadaverous Austria and bankrupt Turkey."

The war lords, capitalists and junkers," proceeds the manifesto, "promised annexations of territory; that Germany would dictate peace to the entire world; that the submarines would starve England. Such stuff is a fairy tale for children." The manifesto concludes: "The only solution is to compel Government by force to make peace."

The authorities are making the crossing of the frontier to Switzerland most difficult. Only travellers proving urgent business are allowed.

The *Vossische Zeitung*, in an article on the harvest prospects, fears that the rain will delay the crops, and expresses uneasiness regarding stocks of coin.

London, July 6th.—Mr. Philip Gibbs, writing in the *Daily Chronicle*, states:—"Germany's food policy is soldiers' first. Prisoners' letters disclose increasing hardships. One woman wrote to a German soldier: 'You reproach me for not writing. If I told the truth about the conditions here at home I would be locked up. There are tickets for everything—flour, sausage, sugar and soap.' Another woman wrote: 'England is not so wrong about starving us out. If the war lasts another three months we shall be done. God is punishing us too severely. I have had no meat for six weeks. We are all on the downward path. Riots continue in the markets. Even some people with money are unable to buy anything. There is only one cause for satisfaction in these pitiful letters, namely, the hope that the devil at the back of the business will realise that war does not pay and that he will haul down the flag with the skull and crossbones on it.'"

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Per ss. SHANTUNG, from Shanghai, on 22nd Aug.
Kwan Mr & Mrs. Fong Dr W W
Per SANTHA, from Moji, on 22nd Aug.
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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

Total to 21st inst. 2,537

Daily average 120.80

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"SANTHA" having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

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No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th August, will be subject to rent.

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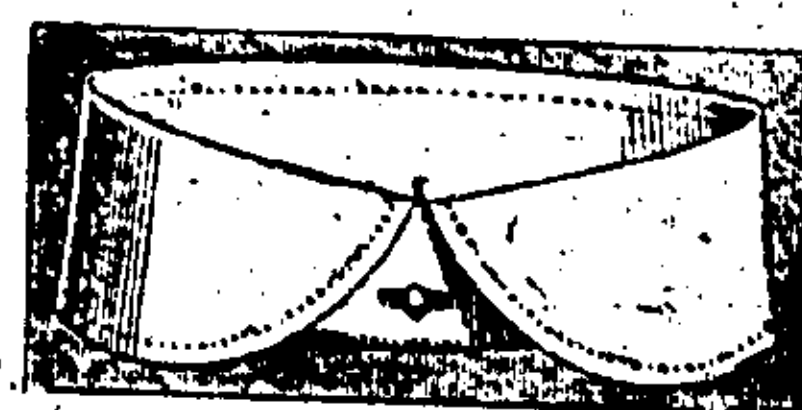
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VICTORIA, S.O., and SEATTLE via Keelung, S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shanghai, and Yokohama...	Shitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga T. 13,500	THURS., 24th Aug. at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane...	Yokohama Maru Capt. Shinoh T. 12,500	FRIDAY, 1st Sept. at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang, and Rangoon...	Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa T. 12,500	TUES., 29th Aug. at 4 p.m.
BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo...	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500	TUESDAY, 12th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,610	FRI., 13th Oct. at 4 p.m.
Kobe and Yokohama...	Ceylon Maru Capt. Teuda T. 10,000	FRIDAY, 1st Sept.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Rangoon Maru Capt. Hori T. 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Aug.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Benten Maru Capt. Tomida T. 8,000	THURSDAY, 24th Sept.
	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	SUN., 10th Sept. at noon.
	Kitano Maru Capt. Cope T. 16,000	FRI., 25th Aug. at 10 a.m.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon...	Tokiwa Maru Capt. Akamatsu Tons 15,000	About 1st September.
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SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer. Displacement. Leave Hongkong

Tenyo Maru 22,000 - 21 knots 4th Oct. at noon.

Nippon Maru 11,000 - 15 knots 17th Oct. at 10.30 a.m.

Siberia Maru 18,000 - 18 knots 22nd September.

For the voyage the Perna Maru will omit the call at Manila, Shanghai and Honolulu.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

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Steamer Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots 20th Sept. at noon.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

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JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

Monthly Service between

NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Arakan 11th Sept. S.S. Karimoon 11th Nov.

Tijsondori 12th Oct.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPH.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

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WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

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VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.
SEPTEMBER 5 - NOVEMBER 11 - JANUARY 18, 1917.

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HONGKONG TO CANTON 5.00 a.m. CANTON TO HONGKONG 5.00 p.m.

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HONGKONG TO MACAO 9.00 a.m. MACAO TO HONGKONG 4.00 p.m.

HONGKONG—KONGMOON LINE.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
H'HOW, P'HOI & H'PHONGSungliang	23rd Aug. at 10 a.m.	
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO Tean	23rd Aug. at 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	23rd Aug. at 4 p.m.	
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	23rd Aug. at 4 p.m.	
SWATOW/BANGKOK	23rd Aug. at noon.	
SHANGHAI	24th Aug. at 4 p.m.	
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO Chihua	24th Aug. at 4 p.m.	

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chihua," "Taming," and "Tea." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" and "Tea."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Luchow," "Shantung," "Shantung," and "Sinking," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong 2nd Aug., 1916

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjililong	KOBE	21st Aug.	23rd Aug.	BATAVIA
Tjikini	JAVA & MACASSAR	24th Aug.	28th Aug.	AMOY
Tjibodas	JAVA & MACASSAR	28th Aug.	2nd Sept.	KOBE

* Wireless Telegraphy.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574. York Building. [15]

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.)

Steamer	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans	13th Sept.	26th Aug. at 11 a.m.
Eastern		4th Oct.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. All Steamers Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy. For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 4 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Haihong... W. C. Passmore TUES., 22nd Aug. at 2 p.m.

Haihong... J. W. Evans TUES., 29th Aug. at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
S'PORE Pang & C'cutta Kumsang	Thur., 24th Aug. at 3 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	Yusang	Fri., 25th Aug. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Sat., 26th Aug. at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 26th Aug. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Thur., 31st Aug. at noon.
S'PORE & Sourabaya	Chunsang	Thur., 31st Aug. at 3 p.m.
KOBE & Moji	Kulsang	Fri., 1st Sept. at d'light.
MANILA	Tuansang	Sat., 2nd Sept. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kumsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dally, Weihaiwei.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Dato, Simporna, Tawao, Ueukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Pass nger, leaving the Colony for Straits settlement are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

to Apply JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

China Coast Gazette.

Mr. A. J. Anderson, from special duty, has gone acting chief officer. Shasi. Mr. T. O'Hare, from leave, has gone second officer. Hsin Peking. Mr. F. H. Lacks, second officer, Hsin Peking, has gone chief officer, Kashing. Mr. T. Fairbairn has been appointed second officer, Wuchang. Mr. T. Hibbert, acting chief officer, Kashing, has gone second officer, Sinkiang. Mr. W. Shaw, second officer, Sinkiang, has gone second officer, Hanyang. Mr. T. Hembrey has been appointed second officer, Fausang. Mr. C. T. Everingham, chief officer, Longsang, is on reserve. Mr. T. A. Howard, supernumerary second officer, Kumsang, has resigned. Captain Paramore, of the Hsinming, is on leave. Captain Mackinnon, from leave, has gone master, Hsinming. Mr. W. O. Hill has been appointed chief officer, Taiming. Mr. J. P. Summerville, chief officer, Taishan, is on reserve. Mr. J. Chalmers has been appointed chief officer, Kinsan. Mr. J. H. Carter has been appointed chief officer, Kinsan. Mr. F. D. Tragarthen, chief officer, Kinsan, has gone second officer, Kinsan. Mr. G. Ingram, chief officer, Sagittarius, deceased.

Austrian Lloyd's Report.

The accounts of the Austrian Lloyd's for last year show a working surplus of 386,555 kronen. Loan and other interest amounted to 1,194,806 kronen, depreciation 2,933,651 kronen, allocation to insurance fund 889,344 kronen and state insurance and similar expenditures to 901,156 kronen, so that the year balances with a deficit of 5,017,842 kronen. To cover this less the remainder of the capital reserve fund, 3,260,245 kronen, is drawn upon, the balance of 1,757,605 kronen is carried forward to new account. It is stated that the company has participated in the four war loans to the extent of 1,000,000 kronen each. The report states that during the year one of the company's steamers was sold to the naval authorities, but nothing is said about the price or the manner of payment. Many other steamers were also placed at the disposal of the military and naval authorities for war purposes. Very little news was received about the company's ships which are detained in enemy ports. The British Prize Court has ordered the steamers Korber (5,310 tons) and Marquis Baquehem (4,396 tons) to be held back until the end of the war. As it is expected that heavy demands will be made upon the company's fleet when shipping is generally resumed after the war, the directors have ordered the steamer Thalia, of 3,300 tons which was built for the tourist traffic, and is at present in Amsterdam, to be converted into a cargo boat. With regard to the three steamers Bismarck (4,318 tons), China (6,017 tons), and Silecia (5,174 tons), which are laid up at Shanghai, and the book value of which is 930,000 kronen, the company received an offer for their purchase at the price of 14,000,000 kronen, which, however, was refused. It is further stated that in order to ensure a sufficient amount of tonnage being available for providing the national industries with raw materials after the war, the State authorities contemplate the formation of a temporary organisation embracing all the Austrian ship-owning companies, and in this the Austrian Lloyd will take a leading part. The company's fleet stands in the balance sheet for a book value of 63,211,598 kronen, its original cost having been 124,979,128 kronen. In addition to this the value of steamers under construction is 16,143,713 kronen. The fleet consists of fifty-nine steamers of 228,049 tons gross, and the vessels under construction are two steamers of 6,290 tons each, and two of 6,790 tons each. Other items on the balance sheet are debentures 28,725,238 kronen, sundry creditors 27,814,733 kronen, (an increase of 7,994,240 kronen over the previous year), and an indebtedness to the Government of 11,490,000 kronen out of old advances. The reserves including the insurance reserve of 12,751,265 kronen have all been exhausted.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed.
Fried Haddock, Kippers &c.,
ALEXANDRA CAPE.

Colony) although there was no epidemic and the weather was unusually fine. Of the 303 deaths, 172 were children under five years of age and of these bronchitis, pneumonia, and pleurisy accounted for 48 deaths and enteritis for 37 deaths. He understood that those diseases were generally due to careless nursing or feeding and were not dangerous if properly and promptly treated. Was it possible that the Tung Wah and other hospitals could make better provision for the treatment of these cases, especially amongst the poorer classes?

Dr. Woodman, in the course of a lengthy statement, explained the extraordinarily high death rate, and speaking with regard to the deaths among children said this was more a matter for the educating of mothers than one which would be dealt with by that Department.

Infected Pigs.
The rat returns showed that, during the week ending August 5, 1,936 rats were killed and during the following week 1,970. In the latter number three infected rats were found at Kowloon.

THE JUNK MURDER CASE.

Two Prisoners Sentenced to Death.

The case in which four Chinese were arraigned on a charge of murder, alleged to have been committed on a junk at Tytam Tak Bay, was concluded before the Chief Justice this afternoon.

The first and fourth prisoners were found guilty and sentenced to death. The other two prisoners were found not guilty, but were removed in custody on a charge of assault with intent to rob.

LAWN BOWLS.

Civil Service v. Police (League).

The above match will be played on the Civil Service Ground on Saturday next, August 26 at 4 p.m. The following will play for Civil Service:—P. T. Lambie, J. Carr, W. Higby, R. Duncan (skip); C. J. Tacchi, E. H. Mace, W. Hill, J. Blake (skip); W. Woolley, A. Bower, W. Fincher, H. J. Stanley (skip).

Civil Service Reserves v. Talkoo Reserves.

The above match will be played on the Talkoo ground on Saturday next Aug. 26 at 4 p.m. The following will play for Civil Service:—W. Smith, Harrison, W. Deane, E. W. Hamilton (Skip); R. B. Wood, F. L. Cooke, H. S. Langdon, C. H. Parkinson (skip); T. Ewing, A. Ponsford, J. A. Bullin, J. Oxberry (Skip); W. R. Cousins, M. Hall, F. E. Hall, F. Bacon (Skip). Reserves:—J. D. Polley and O. Sara.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY CASE.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this afternoon, with highway robbery in Tang Street; stealing a pot of opium valued \$2 from a small boy.

A lunk said he heard cries of "Save life!" and on turning round saw defendant running. He chased him and defendant ran into a garden. He had only gone a step or two from the gate when he fell down. Witness ran up to him and seized him, and a moment later the boy arrived and said it was a pot of opium which had been snatched from him. He said the man had thrown pepper in his face and witness on smelling the boy's face distinctly smelt pepper. He asked defendant where he had thrown the pot of opium and he pointed to a grass plot on which the opium was found.

Defendant was committed for trial.

RUBBER SHARE REPORT.

PRICES BY MAIL FROM SINGAPORE DATED Aug. 18th, 1916.
Starling Shares.

Non-Value.	Buyers	Sellers.
Alagar	2/8	2/8
Anglo-Java	4/-	5/-
Anglo-Malay	10/-	12/-
Satang-Malaka	3/-	3/8
Bekoh	2/8	3/-
Bkt. Mertajam	2/8	4/8
Bkt. Sembawang	2/7 1/2	3/-
Charonco (F.M.S.)	12/8	4/-
Chimpul	1/8	1/10
Cicely	17/8	20/-
Cicely Prod.	18/-	21/-
Consolidated	14/-	15/6
Hakwood	2/9	3/-
Kamuning Perak	4/-	4/-
Kota Tinggi	2/2	2/7 1/2
Labu (F.M.S.)	8/-	7/8
Linggi Ord.	18/-	20/-
London R.	4/8	7/8
Merlimau	4/3	5/3
Padang Java	2/9	3/6
Padang	20/-	35/-
Perak	5/-	6/6
Port Dickson	2/4	3/-
Selangor	22/6	25/-
S'pore Para	3/-	3/6
S'pore United	2/4	2/8
Str. Settlements (Bertram)	4/3	5/3
Sumatra Para	6/9	7/6
Unit. Serdaing		
Sumatra	11/8	13/-
Unit. Sumatra	6/6	7/6
Unit. Temiang	2/3	2/6
Vallambrosa	15/8	17/9

£1 Shares.		
Batu Tiga	60/-	80/-
Bkt. Rajah	130/-	150/-
Castlefield	100/-	112/6
Damansara	65/-	75/-
H'lands & L'lands	50/-	55/-
Inch Kenneth	80/-	100/-
Kuala Lumpur	80/-	95/-
Leandroa	40/-	45/-
Langsa (Java)	42/6	50/-
Ledbury	47/6	52/6
Lumut	37/8	41/3

Ord.		
7 1/2 Prof.	70/-	80/-
Nordanaal	21/-	23/6
Permas	28/9	35/-
Pegoh	42/8	50/-
Rambia Ord.	28/-	30/-
Rambia Prof.	24/-	30/-
Rubber Plant		
Invest	21/-	23/6
Sapong	25/-	30/-
Seafeld	80/-	90/-
Seremban	17/6	20/-
Shelford	27/6	35/-
Sialang	60/-	70/-
S'gai Way	75/-	80/-
Tebrau (Johora)	60/-	75/-
Unit. Sui Betong	50/-	60/-

Dollar Shares.		
Alor Gajah	2.25	3.50
Ayer Kuning	1.35	1.50
Ayer Molek	2.20	2.80
Balgownie	4.25	4.50
Bkt. Jelutong	.85	.85
Bkt. Katil	.70	.80
Glennally	1.70	1.85
Jeram	1.45	1.55
Jimah	1.20	1.30
Malaka Pinda	2.05	2.15
Maadai Takong	.75	.85
Pantai	1.70	1.80
Punggor	.65	.75
Tambalak	.80	.90
Ulu Pandan	.65	.75
Unit. Malacca	1.07 1/2	1.15

\$2 Shares.		
Kempas	5.90	6.10
Malakoff	4.40	4.80
New Serendah	3.25	3.40
Sanderoth	4.15	4.25
S'gai Bagan	2.80	3.00
Trafalgar	1.40	1.50
\$5 Shares.		
Ayer Panas	1.00	10.50
Oh'kat Serdaing	8.80	9.25
Haytor	8.00	9.00
Kolemak	4.85	5.00
Lunas	5.85	6.10
Margui	3.90	4.25
Nyalas	5.65	5.75
Pajam	17.00	18.00
Radella	9.00	9.50
Tank Anson	9.20	9.50

\$10 Shares.		
Bukit Timah	12.00	15.00
Indragiri	14.00	15.50
Pulau Belang	2.75	3.25
Tapah	19.50	20.00

Indian Labourers.

The number of Indian labourers who arrived in the Straits Settlements from India with passages paid for by the Indian Immigration Fund during June was 19,401, adults and 1,252 minors. The corresponding figures for July were 10,978 and 1,422. The total number of passages paid for in the first seven months of this year was 124,341.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1916.

SANITARY BOARD.

Important Questions Discussed.

There were several important questions considered by the members of the Sanitary Board at the meeting held this afternoon. The President (Mr. D. W. Tratman) presided and there were also present:—Hon. Mr. E. B. Hallifax, Col. Crisp, Dr. Ozorio, Hon. Mr. A. F. Churchill (Acting Director of Public Works), Messrs. P. W. Goldring, Chan Kai Ming, Ng Hon Tse, F. B. L. Bowley, Dr. Woodman (Medical Officer of Health) and Mr. W. Bowen Rowlands (Secretary).

The Cubicle Question.

The President had issued a minute saying that at this meeting he would take the feeling of the members on the attitude to be adopted by the Executive with respect to cubicles and similar illegalities during the troubles in South China.

A great deal of discussion took place on this matter and eventually a resolution was proposed by Mr. Bowley as follows:—"That in the opinion of the Board there are no reasons at present for departing from the ordinary routine in enforcing the laws and by-laws dealing with cubicles and other illegalities."

Servants' Quarters.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley moved the following resolution:—"That a notice should be issued by the Board to householders warning them of the risk of infection arising from the practice of allowing Chinese, who are not in the householders' employ, to sleep in the servants' quarters, and pointing out that all such persons may be arrested without warrant and handed over to the Police under the Servants' Quarters Ordinance, 1913."

Dr. Ozorio seconded, and the resolution was carried.

The Overcrowding Question.
Mr. Bowley had also given notice of the following questions:—

i. In view of the influx of refugees from Kwangtung, what steps, if any, are being taken to prevent overcrowding in the Colony?

ii. What steps, if any, are being taken to prevent the introduction of cholera and other diseases by Chinese arriving in the Colony by land or water from Kwangtung?

The President replied as follows:—

(1) In view of the exceptional conditions which have recently prevailed, it has not been possible to enforce the law as to overcrowding in its entirety.

(2) The Government has no intimation that cholera is prevalent at any place in the Kwangtung Province. H. M. Consul-General at Canton, in reply to an enquiry addressed to him, states that, so far as his information goes, there have been only three or four isolated cases of cholera in Canton. The situation is being carefully watched.

Dr. Ozorio's Questions.

The following questions were asked by Dr. F. M. G. Ozorio:—

i. What steps are being taken by the Government to prevent overcrowding in the Chinese quarters of the City?

ii. Is the water supply constant in the Chinese quarters? If not, will the Government attend to this in order to prevent the storage system, having regard to the fact that the latter is conducive to the contamination of the water supply?

iii. How many cases of cholera have been reported within the last week of these cases?

(a) How many were imported?

(b) How many were local?

iv. Are there any suspicions that the acute Gastro-Enteritis causing the two deaths on the 8th and 15th ultimo were caused by the Cholera Vibrio?

v. What steps does the Government intend to take in the unhappy event of there being an epidemic of Cholera in this Colony?

The President's replies were as follows:—

(1) In view of the exceptional conditions which have recently prevailed, it has not been possible to enforce the law as to overcrowding.

(2) The supply is constant at present, and will probably remain so for another month at any rate. Whether it will remain so throughout the dry season depends on the quantity of water impounded on the Tytam Tuk Reservoir, and this again depends upon the rainfall.

(3) During the week ending on the date of this question there were seven cases of cholera all imported.

(4) Yes, in the first case. No, in the second.

(5) The Government is prepared if necessary to supplement the ordinary provisions for dealing with an epidemic by segregating contacts in the Lai Chi Kok quarantine station, which has been made ready for the purpose. I may add that cases of acute gastro-enteritis, which give any ground for suspicion of cholera, will be disinfected immediately without waiting for the result of bacteriological examination.

The Question of Limewashing.
Report of the Sub-Committee appointed to investigate a complaint with regard to the Limewashing of certain houses at Hanghom was presented together with a minute by the President thereon.

The Board went into committee on this matter, and full consideration was held ever until the next meeting.

Washing Tanks Discussed.
Correspondence was presented relative to the washing tanks at Tai Hang.

Mr. Bowley had made the following minute:—"Is the number under control other than Chinese?"

Mr. Goldring minuted:—"What is a Government washing tank?" Replying to Mr. Goldring, the President said that a washing tank was a tank provided by the Government for the washing of the public's dirty linen.

It was agreed that ten should be erected.

Sale of Fish.

An application for permission to sell fish at 11, Wing Fung Street was considered, and this was recommended for refusal by Mr. Goldring. Mr. Bowley thought a temporary market should be erected if possible.

The application was refused.

A Cemetery Question.
The Board considered an application for permission to reserve two grave spaces in Section D in Mount Caroline Cemetery.

Mr. Bowley minuted:—"The reservation of grave spaces in public cemeteries for living persons does not appear to be within the power of the Board."

Mr. Goldring had added:—"I agree with Mr. Bowley. If we start granting reservations for living persons it will soon develop into a 'life or lives in being for 21 years.'"

This application was refused.

Mortality Returns.
The mortality returns for the whole Colony for the month of July showed that the death rate per 1,000 per annum was 23.6.

Upon this Mr. Bowley minuted that it was remarkable that the death rate for July was the highest during this year, although the month was the sunniest and driest July on record.

The death rate for the week ending July 30 was 27.7 and for the week ending August 6, 36.6, as compared with 22.7 last year.

Mr. Bowley had made a minute on this, in which he said that here again the death rate was abnormally high (40.2 per 1,000 for the City and 36.6 for the Colony).

(Continued on back of Extra.)

SHARE MARKET
QUOTATIONS.

Up To this Minute.

Banks.	b. \$	740.00.
Douglases.	b. \$	133.50.
Indos (Def.)	a. \$	125.00.
Star Ferries.	b. \$	37.00.
China Sugars.	sa. \$	111.00.
H.K. Wharves.	b. \$	83.50.
Kowloon Docks.	sa. \$	127.00.
Cements.	sa. \$	9.60.
H.K. Electrics.	b. \$	51.50.
H.K. Tramways.	sa. \$	7.60.

THE CANTON SITUATION.

Messengers from the President.

There is little enough that is new in the situation round about Canton. Sporadic firing continues both in the Shek Wai Tong area and also down at Shek Lung. The position at Shumchen is reported as quiet. Some amount of "scrapping" is stated to have taken place on the river between the gunboats of the rival factions. Arrivals from the West River state that very large numbers of Kwangsi soldiers are arriving at Shui Hing, presumably from Wuchow and even from Nanjing. Two representatives of the President have arrived in Hongkong—Whong Hoo and Nio Yung-jen. The first leaves to-day for Shui Hing, and the second will follow later. It is understood that their mission is to interview Shum Chun-huen on behalf of Li Yuan-hung, and to advise him to return to Peking without delay.

TRADE MARK CASE.

Standard Oil Company Obtains Injunction.

A motion relative to one of the trade marks used by the Standard Oil Company was made before the Chief Justice, at the Supreme Court this morning. Mr. F. C. Jenkin applied on behalf of the Company for a perpetual injunction to restrain the Wing On Tai firm from using their "Star" trademark.

An affidavit, filed by Mr. Kraft, the assistant manager of the Hongkong branch, stated that the plaintiff company were the registered proprietors of the trade mark representing a comet or star used in respect of their mineral oils. That mark had been extensively used by the plaintiffs for many years, had acquired a considerable reputation, and was generally known among the Chinese as the "Star" mark or brand. The defendants recently imported into the Colony a large number of cases of kerosene oil not manufactured by the plaintiffs or emanating from them. All these cases bore trade marks which the representation of a star and the word "Estrella" upon them. Many of these cases, about 2,000, were exported by the defendants to Mexico before the plaintiffs were aware of the fact, and there had been seized in this Colony 2,058 cases. Representations had been made to the defendants and they were prepared to accept the injunction.

Other particulars filed showed that defendants had imported 5,000 cases bearing that trade mark and the probabilities were that prior to the ordering of those cases the defendants were not aware of the existence of the plaintiffs' trade mark, but it was hard to believe that when the defendants saw such mark they did not realise that an infringement had been committed, because the plaintiffs' mark was so well known. The defendants had given an undertaking to have the trademark removed and completely obliterated to the satisfaction of the plaintiffs.

Mr. Jenkin, in the course of his address, outlined these facts and added that the plaintiffs were not asking for damages, but he did ask that the defendants should pay the plaintiffs' taxed

Lordship granted the injunction with taxed costs.

THE PLAGUES OF
MESOPOTAMIA.

Fleas, Mosquitoes, Dust, and Disease.

There is no respite or truce in the plagues of Mesopotamia, and the only normal thing in the country on which one count is that the plague cycle is unbroken and continuous that the plagues overlap. The plagues of May are dust, heat, and flies; and the greatest of these is flies. The flies in the tents, dugouts, and trenches, unless seen, are unbelievable. To describe them is to hazard one's reputation for truth. You cannot eat without swallowing flies. You wave your spoon of porridge in the air to shake them off; you put your biscuit and bully-beef in your pocket, and surreptitiously convey them in closed fist to your mouth—but you swallow flies all the same. They settle in clouds on everything.

As I write I cannot see the end of my pen. I overtook a squadron of cavalry the other day, and in that state of semi-coma, in which the heat wraps one, I thought they were wearing chain armour. I had walked my horse beside them some minutes before I discovered that what looked like mail was the steely blue metallic mesh of flies. At night the flies disappear, and the mosquitoes and sand-flies relieve them, completing the vicious circle. Mosquitoes are local. In many places you may be spared them altogether, but there are districts where they are employed by the gods which plague us as the chief scourge. In one camp I struck a species which could bite through cord riding breeches.

In the last week of April we watched with apprehension the dwindling rim of snow on the Pash-i-Kab, knowing that when it had vanished the sun demon would attack us without truce. About this time there arrived a consignment of Cardigan jackets, in response to January's cry for warmth. Transport in Mesopotamia is slow, and friends at home, when they read that we are on the gridiron would do well to be packing off their winter comforts.

It is a country of excess; nothing is ever moderate. There is something almost Biblical in the way the gods of this ancient land have conspired to punish us. There is malice in the sky and soil. Malice of heat and drought; hunger and thirst; and flies; damp and cold and mire; flood, hurricane, and rain; fever and ague; and malice interwoven in the web of circumstance.

In the first week of May an old campaigner consoled us with the remark that the flies would soon be dead. "The heat kills them," he explained, "fries them up like wool in a flame"—this by way of consolation, when it was 105 degrees in the shade.

"What do you call really hot?" I asked.

"Oh, about 112 degrees! In one's tent of course, it goes up to anything. The flies won't bother you then."

In India heat is tempered by houses. One is armed against it externally with punkahs and cold baths, thick walls and roof, and doors and windows that shut it out and internally by ice and cool drinks. Spreading trees are planted by the roadside, in Mesopotamia, where we are fighting, there is no shade not so much as a single scraggy date-palm.

The morning's work done, you lie in your tent with the flap open and the sides lifted up and gaze through the long day waiting for the sun to go down. Your only apparel in a sole topi or a wet towel round your head. The thermometer runs up to 130 degrees in a tent, where the temperature is, of course, much higher than the Government standard reading.

The Mesopotamian sun corrodes all pride. It is so corrosive of vanity that the Staff officer will ride abroad in his shirt sleeves innocent of red tabs. But one wears a sash over one's helmet and a spine pad, for one can get sunstroke here through the small of one's back.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Kidnappers Get Five Years.

The second day of the August Criminal Sessions opened at the Supreme Court this morning, when, before the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz), the case was heard in which a man and a woman, named Wong Chung and Leung Ho respectively, were charged with kidnapping a six-year-old boy named Mok Te-yu from a shop in Shanghai Street, Yau-mati, on June 20.

The prisoners pleaded "Not guilty," and the following were empaneled on the jury: Messrs. H. Harcock, J. Reid, M. J. Fortie, N. McIntyre, Lock Poon-shan, C. B. da Rosa, and F. Bevington.

Mr. G. N. Orme conducted the case for the prosecution, and, in opening the case, said that the boy had been living with his parents at 247, Shanghai Street. A few days prior to June 20, a cousin of his father's came to live with them and it was he who on the 20th took the boy away, in collusion with the two defendants. It was known that they agreed to pay \$140 for the boy, who was later taken up to Kowloon by boat and from there to a village near Sun Ning. It was not until July 17, that the father found out where the boy was, and going out country to the village, paid \$270 as ransom. The man who had actually taken the boy away had not been arrested.

Evidence was then called. After hearing the evidence, the jury returned a verdict of guilty by six to one against the male defendant, and by five to two against the woman.

His Lordship said he quite agreed with those who had found them guilty, as he was quite clear the prisoners knew all about it. There was a lot of that sort of thing going on in the Colony and he was determined to stop it. He passed sentence of five years' hard labour each.

though it bounces off the ground and dust in your face. You eat sand, breathe sand, lie in sand, have sand in your ears and eyes and clothes. Sandflies by night; flies by day, until they shrivel up; sand and suffocation by day and night.

There are other kinds of discomfort, different kinds of heat—the moist and tropical heat of the swamps of the Euphrates and the Shat-al-Arab, the parched and desert heat of the Tigris and the Karun. Each variety has its attendant insects and peculiar ailments, which often take the form of boils and eruptions. On the Karun you may be stricken with what is locally known as "dog-rot"—the legacy of some poisonous fly. The Bagdad boil and Aleppo date are other ills of the country of which one hears, though I have not encountered them. They leave a permanent impression of Mesopotamia burnt into you—a cicatrice for life.

I have just paid a visit to Ahwaz and the Persian oilfields, reputed to be the hottest spots in Asia. There is a place called Bahda, where I spent a night between the Tuli-Kharyat and the Inam Biza ranges. In a tent here last August the thermometer never fell below 120 degrees for three days and nights, and it reached a maximum of 129 degrees.

At Ahwaz our troops are nearly all under roofs, and the miseries of last year are a memory. It was from here that the 12th Brigade made their burning march to Amara last June. An exploit of which little has been heard, but one which will be remembered with the great classic marches of history, when the story of this campaign is written. One home journal in last year spoke of "Our picnic in Mesopotamia." The author of the phrase would have had a thin time of it if he had been run to earth by our troops.

Thanks to a saving sense of humour and his native resilience of spirit the British soldier is unbowed by these climatic buffetings. He "keeps his end up" through all the plagues of Mesopotamia.

A VISIT TO THE FLEET.

Calm After the Battle.

London, July 12.—Leaders of the Labour movement in France and Belgium, who will be returning to their own countries in a few days, are in a position, from personal observation, to assure their fellow-workers that the assertion of Admiral Jellicoe that the ships which took part in the Jutland battle are absolutely ready to meet the foe whenever he chooses is beyond all doubt. They also know that the German statement that the Wampee was sunk after gallantly rushing to the aid of the Warrior is well let us be charitable and say a mistake. During the week-end these heads of the working-class movement amongst our gallant Allies—every one of them fervent patriots, and some of them mourning the loss of their own sons in the terrible struggles around Verdun—have been taken to visit the fleet, and have been thrilled with the demonstration thus afforded of the might of Britain on the seas.

The primary object of the visit of the delegates to England was to take part in the meetings of the General Federation of Trades Unions, and originally the foreign delegation comprised representatives from France, Belgium, Russia, Italy, and Portugal. The conference concluded the Government have invited them to visit the fleet, shipyards, munition works, and one of our great military camps. Appropriately enough the fleet was taken first. Unfortunately the Russian, Italian, and Portuguese delegates were unable to take part, but, included in the party which is now on tour are M. L. Joubert, secretary, Confederation Generale du Travail; M. A. Luquet, editor of L'Humanite; H. J. Bled, secretary, L'Union des Syndicates de la Seine; H. P. Damas, secretary, Federation D'Habillage; N. H. Onnddo, secretary of the Federation of Textile Workers; H. G. Toulouse, representing railway workers in Northern France; M. V. Lefevre, secretary of the jewellers' organisation; H. A. Kewler, book printers' societies; M. J. Guinehard, secretary of the Transport Workers' Union; M. P. Chanvin, secretary of the Building Trades Federation; M. A. Gaspar, of Liege, representing the Belgian metal workers; and Mr. O. Mahlman, secretary of the Federation of Transport Workers of Belgium.

The party is accompanied by Mr. W. A. Appleton, secretary of the General Federation of Trades Unions; Mr. James Orinon, Amalgamated Association of Card and Blowing Room Operatives; Councillor Alfred Short (Sheffield), Boiler-makers' Society; and Mr. W. Marsland, Amalgamated Cotton Spinners. Unfortunately the weather was not very favourable for the visit. It rained incessantly, and the air was by no means clear. Out of this, however, there was a minor advantage, for officers who took part in the battle told the visitors that the degree of visibility prevailing was about the same as that when the hostile fleets met. The visitors were thus able to form some idea of the difficulties of the gun-layers when firing at long range.

The visit was well timed, for just as the Frenchmen and Belgians were boarding the picket boats which were to take them to the destroyers the Lion steamed slowly and majestically past them, to all appearance just slipping in quietly after a little constitutional somewhere in the North Sea.

As ship after ship was passed, the recently published despatches telling of the gallant deeds performed by each came back to the mind with a curious new vividness and reality. Even so, however, it was very difficult to imagine all these magnificent vessels, now lying calmly in orderly mooring lines, with the crews proceeding in that peculiar cheerful discipline which characterises the British Navy, with their ordinary domestic duties, with the packed boats making calls from one floating fortress to another, and with the supply boats delivering their goods as traders' carts do on land—it was difficult, indeed, to picture

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D. S. P. (Reserve) state:—

Patrol Lists.
In all lists of men warned for Patrol Duty sent to the D. S. P.'s office, Warning officers are required to state the Collar Number, as well as the name, of each patrolman.

Band and Orchestra.
Band Practice.—August 28th at 6 p.m.

Orchestra.—The Orchestra, in lieu of the practice fixed for Thursday, August 24th, will play on that date at the Headquarters' Club between the hours of 6 and 7 p.m.

Rifles and Ammunition.
Members leaving the Colony or obtaining Medical Exemption for a period exceeding, or likely to exceed, 7 days, are required under penalty to return their Rifles and Ammunition through their Equipment officers to the Musketry Sergeant, or to the latter direct.

In the case of members at present on leave or medically exempted, whose leave or exemption has exceeded 7 days, and in the case of members who have left the Colony without permission, the Chief Inspector of Musketry will take immediate steps for securing the return of Rifles and Ammunition.

Transfer.
P. O. 744—Vincenot is transferred to the Motor Patrols.

Joined.
Mounted Patrols—W. W. Edwards.

No. 2 Platoon, No. 3 Section—B. A. Hyder.

Lectures, Headquarters' Club 5:30 p.m.

Wednesday, August 23rd.—The Sergeant Superintendent of Police (B) will lecture on "Police First Aid in Street Accidents." To be attended by all Sergeants and all Patrolmen of over 1 year's Service. Optional for all other ranks.

Monday, August 28th.—Lecture on "The duties of the Water Police, and of the Land Police on the Water Front." Water Police to attend. Optional for all other members.

Headquarters' Club.
The Club premises will be open to Ladies on Thursday, August 24th, from 4.30 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Default.
For leaving the Colony without permission, a P. O. has been awarded 18 hours Cells and Special Patrol duty.

For the Tobacco Fund.
We have had handed to us a sum of \$35, which was collected at the billiard match in the Palace Hotel, Kowloon, on Saturday night for the Cigarette and Tobacco Fund.

them lashing at full speed into the inferno of battle. If the imagination was impotent in this direction, however, the contrary impression, that of quiet self-confidence, thorough preparedness and perfect organization will be an abiding memory with the visitors. Perhaps the question most frequently put to the naval officer accompanying the party was, "If now came now that the Boches were out, how long would it take the fleet to put to sea?"

The answer to this question is not for the public at present, because it might give Erits information which it is not desirable he should have: suffice it to say that it was regarded as highly satisfactory to our Allies. The two ships which aroused the greatest enthusiasm amongst Frenchmen were the famous Queen Elizabeth and the hydro plane carrier Engadine, which so bravely assisted the disabled Warrior. The Engadine, quite a small vessel, must have presented with her prominent hydroplane shed superstructure, an excellent target, yet her captain and crew did not hesitate to dash in amongst the burning shells on the ground at sea.

TERMS OF PEACE.

Why Germany Cannot Accept Them.

In an article outlining possible terms of peace the Spectator emphasises the fact that the only terms we can offer are such as her rulers must fight to the death against.

"In the first place, in order to gain that security for which we are fighting Germany must be forced to make restitution in respect not only of the territories she has seized since July, 1914, but of those which she laid hands on and which she has oppressed during the last fifty or sixty years. First and foremost she must give back every inch of territory which she took from France in 1871. When peace comes the 'lost provinces' must be lost no more.

"The full restitution of the soil of Belgium and of Serbia is just as necessary an item as the restoration of Alsace and Lorraine, and so also is the restitution of the whole of Poland—i.e., not only that part of Poland which is temporarily occupied by Germans and Austrians, but Posen and Galicia as well. No Polish soil must be left under German or Austrian sway. Into the question of Schleswig-Holstein we had better not enter in detail just now, but we may be sure that any part of the Duchies in which there is a local majority hostile to Prussian rule will not be kept under the heel of the oppressor.

Italy will, of course, deliver the Italians in the Trentino and Italian-speaking Tyrol from Austrian rule. Garda will become a wholly Italian lake, and none of the Italian-speaking peoples of the Italian Alps will remain in Austrian possession. Trieste will come into Italian hands. Again, Austria and Hungary will no longer be allowed to oppress the Southern Slavs, whether in Bohemia, Croatia, Dalmatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina or any other portion of what was once the dominion of the Hapsburgs.

"Farther, Germany and Austria will have to pay fullest indemnity to Belgium and Serbia for the ruin they have wrought in those two kingdoms. Here no plea of German or Austrian bankruptcy will be allowed to hold good. They must make reparation for their deeds of hell in those two countries, even before they feed their own people. Again, even though Germany and Austria will be too utterly exhausted when the war ends for the payment of a general indemnity, they must restore the ruin they have wrought in the Northern provinces of France.

"As for Turkey, the rule of the Ottoman Empire must cease, and this quite as much in the interests of its Mohammedan as of its Christian subjects. Constantinople, will, of course go to Russia, and not merely Constantinople, but the Sea of Marmora and the Dardanelles. To give Russia the city on the Straits and to leave the possibility in the door being slammed off her face would be an absurdity. That is one of the things which the Allies must fight for at all costs. Happily, however, there is now no more question as to this than there is about the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France.

"Theoretically, we have no desire to annex Germany's colonies, but as a matter of fact they will have to be taken from her. Our South African fellow-subjects are not going to allow small blame to them!—the restoration of South-West Africa or of East Africa to the hands of such bad neighbours as the Germans. The French, again, are not likely to want to give back the Cameroons. In a word, the German flag will cease to fly in Africa. The Australians will see to it that it ceases to fly also in New Guinea and in the Pacific generally. Again, if any one imagines that Japan is going to assent to Kiao-chau being returned he is labouring under a very strange delusion. Finally, though the British people want no territory for themselves, Germany must hand over such portions of her fleet as remain intact after the war, and with that fleet the island of Heligoland. "Who can say that in the terms we have sketched, as the very

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the Hongkong Telegraph.]

SLEEPING CRIMINALS.

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir,—Owing to the hot weather, during this season there are hundreds of Chinese, if not thousands, sleeping in front of all Chinese shops in the Colony. No doubt some of them are on the staffs of such shops, but there are also some criminals amongst them. Yet the Police do not take the trouble to arrest these individuals who are sleeping in the same place with the genuine shop people. Why do not the authorities take steps against these undesirable? Many of them are known to the police, and it is surprising that the opportunity of arresting them is not taken advantage of.

Yours &c.,
P. K. K.
Hongkong, August 22, 1916.

DEATH OF
MR. C. J. XAVIER.

The funeral took place at the Roman Catholic Cemetery last evening of the late Mr. C. J. Xavier, whose death occurred at his residence at Kowloon on Sunday evening. The deceased was one of the oldest residents of the Colony, and, prior to his retirement, ten years ago, was Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court. He had been in the employ of the Government for over forty years and besides the post mentioned above he was clerk to then the Chief Justice, Sir John Carrington. He had also acted as Deputy Registrar and Accountant of the Court. In his public and private life he was a much-liked personality, and the news of his death was heard with regret by all his friends. He was in his 68th year. The deceased leaves one son, Mr. C. A. D. Xavier, to mourn his loss, his wife having pre-deceased him some some few months ago.

The funeral was largely attended and there was a large number of floral tributes.

"WAISHING" REPORTED
CHARTERED.

It is reported in shipping circles that the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company's steamer Waishing has been chartered by a local firm for a term of twelve months at a figure which will result in a handsome profit for the Company.

least to which the Allies could consent, we have put matters too high? On the contrary, it is obvious that we have tended to understate rather than overstate the settlement which must be imposed on Germany if we are to have due security. Next, we must ask: Can any one expect that the Germans would agree to such terms through negotiation? That the German people, sick of the war as they are, might agree to them we admit; but the German people at present have no say in the war. They do what their rulers tell them, and that is all. But the Emperor, the Junkers, and the military caste while they have a leg to stand upon, will never consent to terms of this kind. Why should they? As far as their power and influence are concerned it would mean entire extinction. They will, therefore, fight till the bitter end. They have no alternative, and we can have none.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Japanese Paper.
It was recently reported that two leading newspapers in Australia had placed an order with Japanese mills for a large amount of printing paper. Now the *Japan Advertiser* learns that the *Fuji Paper Mill* has signed a contract for August shipment of 250 tons, or 680,000 pounds. The amount is not large, but it is noteworthy that it is the first instance that such a lot of Japanese printing paper has been ordered from Australia. The price is said to be far higher than the quotations in the home market. Negotiations are being made for subsequent shipment of 200 tons a month for five months beginning in October.

Progressive Chinese Bank.
Early in the year mention was made in this column of the half-yearly report issued by the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, says the *N. C. Daily News*, and attention was called to the unusual fact that the report was prepared in foreign style and audited by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Mathews. The bank was a newly established one. The balance sheet and profit and loss account for the half-year ended June 30, also audited by the same accountants, has just been issued. It shows the bank's profit for the half year to be \$9,680 and that it has paid a dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Buying Back Her Bonds.
The repurchase of Japanese foreign obligations as started by Messrs. K. Koike & Company, prominent brokers on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, on behalf of their clients may have a far-reaching influence on Japan's overseas finance and politics. At least this is the opinion of the firm's manager, Mr. Hotta, who unfolded the significance of the new measure to the representative of the *Japan Times* recently. "It will not only lessen Japan's foreign indebtedness," said Mr. Hotta, "but will indirectly assist Great Britain, our ally, in her efforts to stabilize her specie reserve and international exchange, at the same time furnishing Japanese capitalists—who in a measure suffer from the cheapness of money—with good investments." Before the outbreak of the war the firm endeavored to export Japan's domestic bonds to London and the result was by no means insignificant, added Mr. Hotta, but now the reverse is to be the order of the day. The cause for this change is none other than the war and the resulting change in the international money market, for the metal in London, due to the effects of the war, are responsible along with the abnormal turn in international exchange. Owing to the rise in money values in London, Japanese bonds there have become cheaper and available for investment by Japanese capitalists. The import of those securities has furthermore become remunerative for Japan on account of the abnormal rise in Anglo-Japanese exchange. Again, the guarantee that the payment of principal and interest would be made at New York at the fixed rate of exchange \$4.87 is quite advantageous to Japanese owners. Holders can rest assured of their remuneration whatever abnormal change may befall the London money situation. Holders may not enjoy a great advantage on account of the good yield from interest, the cheapness of securities themselves, or the balance of exchange, but can deposit their securities with the Government offices as security. Now the last obstacle to the importation of foreign loan bonds has been removed, as the Yokohama Specie Bank has consented to buy either coupons maturing or the securities selected for redemption at the current exchange quotations so as to eliminate any difficulties holders would otherwise encounter. The income tax on the proceeds from those bonds may also be avoided quite easily by depositing owners' certificates with the bank. If, Mr. Hotta remarked, the firm's success, Japan may see only her foreign obligations, but the creation of a big ally, an asset, to her specie absorbing while it means to Great Britain, an asset.

Dutch Indies Companies.

The Cultuur Maatschappij Bantja Bolang made a profit of \$1,342.5. The N.V. West Java The Cultuur Maatschappij states that the profit of \$1,471.90 will be used for depreciation. The Tjiboeni Tjipongpok Oatouhne Maatschappij reports that crop 1915 amounted to 33,114 kilos of rubber against an estimate of 20,000 kilos. The tea crop is estimated at 80,000 half-kilos, and the rubber crop at 60,000 kilos.

Rubber.

London, July 18.—The market has shown an uncertain tone, and closes 1d. per lb. below the best prices of the week. Messrs. Sanderson and Co. note that for forward positions the market was at one time very active, but with freer offerings from the East buyers retired. The arrival in America of the first submarine liner from Germany has caused some discussion as to the restriction of permits for the export of rubber to New York, but we hardly think that this new development of undersea traffic need be treated as a serious factor in the market position. Landings for week ending July 8, 373 tons; deliveries, 683 tons; stock July 8, 7,118 tons against 6,117 tons in 1915. There is a suggestion that rubber has been oversold for forward delivery. If that is so, forward rubber is wanted very badly, and it is said the spot price has been manipulated in order to facilitate such purchases. Looking farther ahead, "Onlooker" reminds us the annual average selling price of rubber should be good for several years to come. The increase in acreage in the Eastern plantations coming into bearing—i.e., attaining the age of five years—is this year approximately 249,000 acres. Next year the new bearing area will be 120,000 and in 1918 only 111,000 acres; and after that year, allowing for areas which have for various reasons gone out of cultivation, the increase for at least the next four will be almost negligible. We understand that the subject of excess profits was down to be heard by the Board of Referees on 14th inst. The interested parties were all in attendance and ready to put forward their case when the Tribunal decided the matter must be postponed. No date, we believe, was fixed for the hearing. Presiding at an annual meeting, Mr. W. F. de B. Maclaren remarked that "for the trade war which is to follow upon the declaration of peace practically every great industry is already taking steps to organize its plan of campaign, with one great exception—the rubber plantation industry." He deplores the entire lack of combination and organization among producers—a state of affairs that may be fraught with the gravest consequences. "The purchasing of rubber," he stated, "is getting more into the hands of powerful and aggressive groups, who are replete in the art of depressing the market for a month or two before making their heaviest purchases." Mr. Maclaren regards all the estimates that have been made as to the consumption of rubber in the "Central Empire" in the year following the conclusion of peace as far below the mark. Not merely have all supplies of raw rubber been long since consumed, but he contends that in respect of the reclaimed substance also Germany has practically exhausted the sources of supply—a fact that must tell in raw rubber consumption for several years to come. The *New York Times* correspondent of the *Times* says there are rumors of many purchases of rubber, but it is not possible to confirm them. A German correspondent, writing to the *New York Times*, says:—"Crude rubber grows scarcer and more expensive, and is now available for use only on Government contracts. By mixing what crude rubber we can obtain with synthetic rubber and rubber substitutes, our mills are managing to meet the demands of the military administrations. Goods for private use containing crude rubber are distributed only by special permit, which is allowed only in exceptional cases."

Russian Orders for Woollen Cloth.

Some time ago it was reported that the Japanese wool weavers had received a Russian order for 3,000,000 yards of woollen cloth for military use. Shortly afterwards a report had it that the order was cancelled owing to lack of agreement as to the method of payment. According to a London telegram received in Osaka and quoted by the *Jiji* the Russian order has now been passed on to Britain, and British weavers have undertaken the export of the whole lot at 6s. 2d. per yard, shipment to be made between August and October. The telegram adds that the Russian Government is contemplating another considerable importation of military woollen cloth in three months from November, either from Great Britain or Japan.

Tea.

A distinctly improved tone characterized last week's sales, reports Messrs. Thompson's circular as quoted by the *L. and C. Express* of July 18. Java.—Offerings during the week 4,256 pkgs, against 3,980 pkgs. last year; total from January 1 to date, 101,720 pkgs, against 122,610 pkgs. last year. The quantity of the offerings was much on a par with previous week, and in sympathy with other growths prices advanced 1/4 to 1/2. Orange Pekoes, however, were an exception, rate being only about steady for these grades. Among the highest averages were:—Goolpara, 1st; Sperata and Malabar, 1st; Wonosari, 101; Marolo and Talcon, 102. The average for the whole sale on garden account is 104d. compared with 111d. a year ago. We are indebted to the Vereiniging Thee Export Bureau of Batavia, for the January-April, 1916, export figures, showing distribution of Java crop:—January, April, to Holland, 12,218,346 half-kilos; England, 6,734,180; Russia, 6,364,162; Australia, 2,357,384; Singapore, 259,740; other ports, 2,353,522; total, 31,025,598 half-kilos, against 28,068,784 last year. China.—Arrival: Nelsens, with 270 pkgs. Public auctions amounting to 941 pkgs., of which 411 pkgs. were green tea, were held on 12th inst., and most of the offerings were sold. Privately the market is unchanged, and there is little of interest to report.

Commercial and Produce Markets.

London July 18.—The Bank rate was raised on 13th inst. to 6 per cent., after having remained at 5 per cent. since Aug. 8, 1914. The Open market rate for short loans is now 5 per cent., and discount of four months Bank bills 61 per cent. The Silver market has fluctuated, the price, after receding to the lowest rate since March, closing at 29 15/16d. per oz. In the Rubber share market, rather less business is doing, but the tone continues firm all round. The London managers of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation have received a telegram from the head office at Hongkong informing them that an interim dividend of 42 3/4s. per share has been declared for the half-year ending June 30, 1916. The Shanghai Water Works Company has declared an interim dividend of 20s. per share. The meetings have been held of the Rini (Java) Rubber Estates and the Shell Transport and Trading Company. China Tea at auction has met with fairly good demand at steady prices. Coffee has been quiet, but prices are steady. In Sugar a good demand has prevailed at firm prices. Peppers have been firm, but little business is reported. Rice remains quiet, but prices are fully steady. Manila Hemp quiet and prices rather lower. Plantation Rubber is somewhat dull and lower, Standard Crepe being now quoted 2s. 3 1/2d. per lb., and Smoked Sheet 2s. 3d. per lb. Fine Hard Para is now 2s. 10 1/2d. per lb. Straits Tin is 2169 5s. for cash, and 2169 15s. to 2170 for three months' delivery.

American Bonds.

French holders of American stocks and bonds, more perhaps than those of any other country, at least proportionately, seem to be still holding on to what they have of such investments. A correspondent in Paris of the

New York Sun recently reported that bankers in Paris believe French holders could not be induced to sell these American securities in any large amount. Strong efforts have already been made to force them to do so, but they resulted in a liquidation of not more than one-fifth, and perhaps less than that, of the total amount held in France. But holders have shown great willingness to lend them to the French Government. The correspondent says:—"The reasons (for reluctance to sell) are too obvious to require explanation—fear of a long European crisis immediately after the war, the relatively high degree of certainty in American as compared with European prosperity for the next ten years, exchange advantages, the widespread habit of scattering family fortunes in various fields in anticipation of wars and waves of bad times, etc. The loaning of securities is another matter. No one can accuse the French investor of lack of patriotism; he was patriotic enough to sell some of his Americans even when he thought it was pure folly to do so; now that he has the chance of loaning them on good terms he is ready to come forward. The Government's terms are excellent. The theory is that the lender shall receive his interest or dividends plus 25 per cent., melons included, plus whatever advantage there may be in the exchange. "The loan is for three years, with a right to renewals by the State, probably two, in case of force majeure. Because it is not practicable for the State to borrow against its securities unless they can readily be marketed, it is specified that the State shall have the right to take over itself the loaned paper at prices which are arbitrarily fixed by the Ministry of Finance, or, if the lender prefers, at the highest market price achieved during the three months proceeding date of purchase by the State from him, which in some cases might be a better bargain than the arbitrarily fixed ministerial prices. It is understood that this matter of purchase by the State is purely formal, to reassure the bankers with whom it will deposit the securities against loans to assist exchange. The posted American list includes all the gilt-edged bonds held in France except a few which had been previously bought up by the big French credit institutions for the State, Central Pacific notably. The list of shares is relatively shorter, exception being taken to anything but the very best securities, which are more or less readily marketable in France, either through existence on the Bourse list or through widespread good standing among investors. The negotiations between the Ministry of Finance and the bankers representing or advising for the American interest are not quite completed, however, and it is possible that there may be some changes in the list and in the terms before the lending process is started. The Credit Lyonnais, for example, is not yet taking on the American offering on account of possible changes in the terms. It is naturally impossible to guess accurately as to whether the loan will run to so large a figure as a billion francs. First because we do not know precisely how much paper there is to draw from; and, secondly, because we cannot anticipate the public's real sentiment as regards how far it will pay to go in the matter. Much less can it be estimated how great the effect on exchange will be, for factors to be taken into account are too many and too vast for present measurement. "Lenders receive a certificate on presenting their securities, and this certificate is negotiable on the Paris Bourse for securities quoted on that Bourse. For American securities not quoted on the Paris Bourse certificate-holders can at any time demand, by handing in their certificates, that the corresponding shares shall be sold for their account on the New York Stock Exchange. They will receive in France the corresponding value, calculated according to the average rate of the dollar at Paris, on the day of sale, for the net amount produced in dollars by the sale."

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.	
Banks	sa. \$740
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Cantons	n. \$395
North China	n. \$155
Unions	n. \$220
Yangtzes	n. ex 73 \$209
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fires	b. \$184
H. K. Fires	n. \$385
SHIPPING.	
Douglases	b. \$138
Steamboats	n. \$224
Indos (Def.)	n. \$126
Indos (Pref.)	n. \$10
Shells	n. 110/-
Ferries	b. \$71
REFINERIES.	
Sugars	sa. \$111
Malabons	s. \$39
MINING.	
Kailans	n. 11/-
Langkats	sa. \$264
Raubas	n. \$250
Tronohs	n. 30/-
Urals	n. 34/-
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.	
H. K. Wharves	b. \$83
Kowloon Docks	sa. \$1264
Shai Docks	b. \$68
H'kew Wharves n.	\$84
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.	
Centrals	n. \$100
H. K. Hotels	n. \$115
Land Invest.	n. \$100
H'phreys Est.	n. \$675
K'loon Lands	n. \$38
Shai Lands	n. \$92
West Points	n. \$88
COTTON MILLS.	
Ewos	b. \$145
Kung Yiks	b. \$134
Shai Cottons	b. \$94
Yangtsepoos	b. \$42
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Borneos	n. \$81
China Light & P. b.	\$460
Providents	b. \$870
Dairy Farms	b. \$41
Green Islands	b. \$3050
H. K. Electrics	b. \$51
H. K. Ice Co.	n. x. d. \$158
Ropes	n. \$35
Trams, Low Level b. & a.	\$70
Trams, Peak, old b.	\$34
Trams, Peak, new b.	cents 80
Laundries	b. \$81
Waterboats	b. \$1685
Watsons	b. \$650
Wm. Powells	b. \$685
Morning Posts	b. \$29

CORRECTED TO MON TUESDAY AUGUST 22, 1916.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.
Share and General Brokers.
Princes Building.
Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	2 1/2 3/4
Demand	2 1/2 7/16
30 d/s	2 1/2 1/4
60 d/s	2 1/2 5/8
4 m/s	2 1/2 11/16
T/T Shanghai	72
T/T Singapore	99 1/2
T/T Japan	99 1/2
T/T India	157 1/2
Demand, India	157 3/4
T/T San Francisco	50 1/4
co & New York	50 1/4
T/T Java	121 3/4
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	2.88
Demand, Paris	2.88 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	2 1/2 3/16
4 m/s. D/P	2 1/2 5/16
6 m/s. L/C	2 1/2 7/16
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	2 1/2 7/16
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	51 1/2
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	3.11
6 m/s. France	3.16
Demand, Germany	50 3/4
T/T Bombay	157 3/4
Demand, Bombay	157 3/4
T/T Calcutta	157 3/4
Demand, Calcutta	157 3/4
Demand, Manila	99 3/4
Demand, Singapore	99 3/4
On Haiphong	31 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	31 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	72 3/4
Sovereign	9.55 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	53.80
Bar Silver, per oz.	31.7 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
Chinese	20 cts. pieces 14 1/4
Chinese	10 " 14 1/2
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces	2 1/2
Hongkong 10 "	1 1/2

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS Received.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum

For 6 Months 4% per annum

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	Every 15 MIN.
8.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
11.00 A.M. to 12.45 P.M.	15 MIN.
12.45 P.M. to 1.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.15 P.M. to 1.45 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.45 P.M. to 2.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
2.15 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	10 MIN.

ENTERTAINMENT.

Maurice E. BANDMAN

WOLSELEY CHARLES'

RENOVED COMPANY

THE SCAMPS

IN THEIR

VAUDEVILLE ENTERTAINMENT

FROM THE

STRAND, COMEDY & PALACE

THEATRES.

NEW MUSIC, ORIGINAL SONGS.

ROLICKING FUN.

UP-TO-DATE BURLESQUE.

THE YUNNAN OPIUM

SCANDAL.

A Disclaimer.

With reference to the opium smuggling case at Shanghai, we understand that Dr. Wang Ching-hui and Dr. Hsu Chuan-mei, of Shanghai, have written to our contemporary, the N. C. Daily News, to the effect that "the persons in question are not Members of the National Assembly (Yi-Yuan). They have been appointed to be merely delegates (tai-piao) to a conference to be held in Peking, more specifically delegates from the provincial government of Yunnan, and are in no respect attached to the national legislature of the Republic of China."

To this the editor appends the following:—"The above information, coming as it does from men of the standing of Dr. Wang and Dr. Hsu, will be received with no small satisfaction. The story altogether is an unpleasant one, and it would be reassuring to think that no member of the National Assembly had any hand in it."

ENTERTAINMENTS.

PEAK CLUB.

CINEMATOGRAPH

ENTERTAINMENT

will be given at 9.15 P.M., on THURSDAY, 24th August (Weather Permitting), on the Lower Tennis Lawn.

"UNTOLD STORIES OF THE WAR."

A Lecture (with Photographs) will be given

by

MR. FREDERIC COLEMAN,

F.R.G.S.

Commencing at 9.30 P.M., on

FRIDAY, 25th August.

Tickets for both nights can be

obtained from the No. 1 Boy at

the Club (\$2 each).

A Portion of the proceeds will

be given to War Charities.

ENTERTAINMENT

COMMITTEE.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1916.

On behalf of the

WAR CHARITIES FUND

at

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

at 9.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 25th, 1916

FREDERIC

COLEMAN,

F.R.G.S.,

AUTHOR OF

"From Mons to Ypres with

French"

will give an

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE:

"WITH THE ALLIED

ARMIES IN FRANCE

AND FLANDERS."

Mr. COLEMAN is said by the

London "Times" to have seen

more of the actual fighting on the

Great Western Front than any

other one man during the first

year of the war.

Mr. COLEMAN was attached to

the Headquarters of General

Sir John French and General

Beauvoir de Lisle respectively

as a member of the Royal Auto-

mobile Club Corps, and as Official

Photographer of the 1st Cavalry

Division took hundreds of unique

photographs.

Book Early at Moutrie's

as the number of

Available Seats is limited.

Friday Night, August 25th,

Hongkong, August 2 at 1916.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE &

GENERAL BROKER.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 24th August,

1916,

commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at No. 24 Humphreys Buildings,

Kowloon (Hanoi Road).

A Quantity of Valuable House-

hold Furniture

Comprising:-

Blackwood hatstand, carved

blackwood & cherrywood tables,

blackwood desk, morocco covered

cozy corner, morocco covered

club chair & couch, silver &

curio cabinets, teak bookcases,

fancy chair & tables, Tientsin

curtains, etc., etc.

Teak dining table, morocco

covered dining chairs, teak side-

board with bevelled panels, silver

& cut-glass, brass fenders, elec-

tric fittings, etc., etc.

Carved Javanese & Malay

swords (silver mounted and ivory

handles).

Brass & brass mounted double

bedsteads, dressing table, chest

of drawers, fine teak wardrobes

with bevelled glass, iron safe,

etc., etc.

And

A Collection of Chinese

Porcelain & Old Bronzes,

including rare genuine specimens.

Also,

Some Fine Oil Paintings.

Terms:-Cash on delivery.

On view from Wednesday the

23rd inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received

instructions to sell by Public

Auction on

SATURDAY, the 25th August,

1916,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Du'dell

Street.

A Quantity of Valuable House-

hold Furniture

comprising:-

Teak hatstand, tapestry cover-

ed couch & chairs, teak book-

cases, writing tables, ornaments,

engravings, pictures, carpets,

rugs, etc., etc.

Teak dining table & chairs,

teak sideboard with bevelled

mirror, dinner wagon, dinner

service, glass ware, etc., etc.

Double brass bedstead, teak

single and double wardrobes,

dressing tables, marble top

washstand, etc., etc.

On view from Friday, the 25th

inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms:-Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received

instructions to sell by Public

Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 30th August,

1916,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at No. 32 New Market Street

(for account of the concerned).

338 bags Antimony Ore.

Terms:-Cash on delivery

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

EUROPEAN QUALIFIED

MIDWIFE.

MADAME ANTONESCU, Diplomee

(Accouchement), will attend Ladies

in their own homes. Take extra charge

or visit daily from August 1, 1916. Fees

moderate. For full particulars apply to

FEDDER'S HILL. TELEPHONE NO.

1177.

POST OFFICE.

The insured parcel service to Chengtu, Chungking and Wanhoo has been resumed.

The Mail Service to places on the Kowloon-Canton Railway as far as Sheklung has been resumed.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Agular Radio Telegraph Station:-

TJILWONG HITACHI MARU
TJITAROEM KNIGHT COM-
PANION

MAILS DUE.

Europe (London 22nd July via Siberia) - Per HITACHI MARU, 23rd Aug.

Shanghai (via Swatow) - Per YING-CHOW, 24th Aug.

Shanghai - Per NORE, 24th Aug.

Europe etc. (French Mail) - Per PORTHOUS, 25th Aug.

Canada - Per EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, 30th Aug.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Hoihow & Straits - Per KUMCHOW, 22nd Aug. 5 p.m.

Saigon - Per TELEMACHUS, 22nd Aug. 5 p.m.

Niagpo, Shanghai & N. China - Per KANGCHOW, 22nd Aug. 5 p.m.

Amoy, Straits & Burma - Per GLEN-OSLE, 22nd Aug. 5 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Philippines 1st, Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, & Port Moresby via Batavia - Per TUISONDARI, 23rd Aug. 8 a.m.

Port Payat & Haiphong - Per HANOI, 23rd Aug. 9 a.m.

Haiphong - Per KAMOR, 23rd Aug. 9 a.m.

Swatow & Bangkok - Per LIANGCHOW, 23rd Aug. 11 a.m.

Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya & Port Moresby via Batavia - Per TJILWONG, 23rd Aug. 2 p.m.

THURSDAY, 24th August.

Straits - Per EURYADES, 24th Aug. 9 a.m.

Straits, Burma, Colombo, India, Durban, Cape Town & United Kingdom - Per ATSUTA MARU, 24th Aug. 10 a.m.

Straits, Colombo, India, Aden, Egypt, Durban, Cape Town, Tientsin & United Kingdom - Per HITACHI MARU, 24th Aug. 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa - Per AMAKUSA MARU, 24th Aug. 11 a.m.

Shanghai, N. China (Europe via Siberia) - Per SHANTUNG, 24th Aug. Registration 2.15 p.m. Letters 3 p.m.

[Shanghai Ch. P.O. Monday, 28th Aug.]

FRIDAY, 25th August.

Japan via Moji - Per BANRI MARU, 25th Aug. 10 a.m.

Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Aden, Egypt & Europe. The parcel mail will be closed on Thursday, 24th Aug. at 5 p.m.

- Per NORE, 25th Aug. Registration 1.15 a.m. Letters 11 a.m.

Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya & Port Moresby via Batavia - Per HOKUTO MARU, 25th Aug. Noon.

SATURDAY, 26th August.

Australia, New Guinea, Tasmania, & New Zealand via Thursday 1st - Per ST. ALBANS, 26th Aug. 10 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China - Per YINGCHOW, 26th Aug. 5 p.m.

SUNDAY 27th August.

Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Kobe - Per KITANO MARU, 27th Aug. 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Panvui - Per KAJINO MARU, 27th Aug. 9 a.m.

Haiphong - Per KAIFONG, 27th Aug. 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 28th August.

Haiphong, Tientsin, Siam, Straits, Burma, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt & Europe - Per ATHOS, 28th Aug. Registration 3.15 p.m. Letters 4 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Huawei, Br. sa. 1,275, Smith, 21st Aug. - Penang, 15th Aug. Gen. - Carmichael & Clark.

Tongkong, Br. sa. 1,314, Fryer, 21st Aug. - Saigon, 17th Aug. Rice - Chinese.

Loongang, Br. sa. 1,093, Knight, 22nd Aug. - Manila, 19th Aug. Gen. - J. M. & Co.

Rangoon, M. Jap. sa. 3,843, Hori, 22nd Aug. - Moji, 16th Aug. Gen. - N.Y.K.

Selun, Nor. 865, Hobender, 22nd Aug. - Bangkok, 17th Aug. Rice - T. & Co.

Shantung, Br. sa. 1,568, Mesthrel, 23rd Aug. - Amoy, 21st Aug. Gen. - B. & S.

Santha, Br. sa. 3,353, Robertson, 23rd Aug. - Moji, 17th Aug. Gen. - D. S. & Co.

Tjilwong, Dut. sa. 3,860, Karelis, 22nd Aug. - Japan, 16th Aug. Gen. - J. C. J. L.

John D Archbold Amer. sa. 6,364, Davis, 22nd Aug. - Calcutta, 2nd Aug. Ballast - S. O. Co.

DEPARTED.

Aug. 19.

Hanamet for Singapore & Penang

Buzen M. for Chusanpo

Yuenan for Manila

Chingchow for Pt. Paravai

Anhui for Shanghai

Shimon for Kibao

Shanghai for Yokohama via

Shanghai

Satami M. for Tientsin & Newchwang

Kinkang for Pt. Courbet

Tungshing for Saigon

Aug. 21.

Portugal for Kanton

Tosa M. for Yokohama via Shanghai

Tjitaroom for Batavia

Proterilus for Moji

Shanghai for Yokohama via

Shanghai

Shanghai for Yokohama via

Shanghai

Shanghai for Yokohama via

Shanghai

Shanghai for Yokohama via

Shanghai

Shanghai for Yokohama via

Shanghai

Shanghai for Yokohama via

Shanghai

Shanghai for Yokohama via

Shanghai

Shanghai for Yokohama via

Shanghai

Shanghai for Yokoh